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CONTENTS OF NUMBER TEN.

The U. S. Indian Commission.....145	sued from the Adjutant-Gen- eral's Office for the week ending October 19, 1868.....150
The Army.....146	A Grand Military Reunion.....151
Army Sketches.....146	Army Personal.....151
M. O. L. U. S.....147	General Forrest as a Public Teacher.....152
The Disaster at Arica.....147	General John Sedgwick.....153
The Story of a Hero.....148	Navy Gazette.....155
Various Naval Matters.....149	The National Guard.....156
Retired Officers and Internal Revenue.....150	
Abstract of Special Orders 15-	

THE U. S. INDIAN COMMISSION.

ON May last a meeting was held at the Cooper Union, in New York, for the purpose of taking some public action with reference to the wrongs perpetrated upon the Indians by the frontiersmen. This meeting resulted in the organization of the "United States Indian Commission," a society charged with the duty of defending the Indians from the cruelty and fraud of which they are the victims. The general committee constituting this body consists of twenty members, eight of whom are distinguished clergymen, and the rest well-known citizens of New York, among them Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr. HENRY BERGH, the organizer and manager of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. After an existence of some five months the Commission met again at the Cooper Institute on Monday last, made report of progress, and listened to elegant denunciations of outrages upon the Indians from Bishop WHIPPLE, Bishop KEMPER, and Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Drs. BELLOWES and OSGOOD of the Unitarian Church. Their operations thus far seem to have been confined to the presentation of a memorial to Congress, in which the woes of the red man are earnestly described, and the causes of the Indian wars, which have entailed the loss of many lives and been the pretext upon which the people of the United States have been robbed of millions of hard-earned treasure, are enumerated as follows:

1. The dissatisfaction of the Indians in consequence of having sometimes been betrayed into the cession of their lands by pretended treaties.
2. The constant failure of the Government to fulfil in good faith its treaty obligations with the tribes.
3. The frequent and unprovoked outrages and murders of Indians by soldiers and white citizens.
4. The impossibility of obtaining justice in local courts, or of punishing white criminals, for the reason that the testimony of Indians is not allowed in those courts.
5. The unlawful occupation, by the whites, of lands not ceded or treated for.
6. The shameful fact, that of all the appropriations made by Congress for their benefit, but a small part ever reaches them.

They now follow this memorial with an Appeal to the People, in which the unhappy condition of the Indians is set forth with earnestness and effect. "We affirm," they declare, "that his cruelties are exaggerated by the cunning of interested whites, who themselves, with all their enlightenment, often rival the Indian in deeds of blood. We still further assert that the Indian can be civilized as thoroughly as any other member of the human family, and that whenever the attempt has been made, honestly and perseveringly, the happiest results have been reached."

As to the means of correcting this evil, they say

"It is for the public conscience to rebuke the sin and to insist that fair and honorable treaties with all the Indian tribes shall be made and faithfully kept, on a basis securing their progress in civilization, wealth, and the arts of peace; and that the Indian shall be treated as a fellow-man, with interests and rights to be recognized and protected, and with equal privileges to the white man in our courts of justice and all the applications of law. Only in this way can we withstand that pernicious sentiment which prevails in many of our great Territories, so that the shooting of an Indian is reckoned as the killing of a bear, and the massacre of Indian women and children is treated with jubilation instead of penitential sorrow. We appeal to our fellow-citizens, from Maine to California, to feel their responsibility in this matter, as well as their power to reverse the sad and shameful picture. We ask them to help us by mass meetings, auxiliary societies, and the voice of the free Press in every town; so that, under the mutterings of this thunder of righteousness all around, the guilty shall tremble and fly to their holes, and this great sin be purged away from among us."

This is well, so far as it goes, and the appeal is conceived in a spirit which would, if it could become universal, at once put an end, not only to our Indian difficulties, but to all those difficulties, national and personal, which originate in the prevailing selfishness of mankind. Unfortunately for practical results, the Indian's wrongs, as well as the Indian himself, will become matters of history and tradition long before this spirit can be made operative through such appeals as this. It will take long to move that inert mass, "the People," with any very lively sense of the Indian's wrongs, while, meanwhile, the men upon the frontier are stirred with a most lively and deadly sense of the wrongs they have received from the Indians. Dead and mutilated bodies, outraged women, burning dwellings and trampled corn-fields, are arguments more eloquent to the rude ears of our pioneers than the earnest words of gentlemen at the East, moved with a vague sense of philanthropic desire. It is as useless, on the one side, to denounce the perpetrators of outrages against the Indians, as it is wrong on the other to curse the Indians themselves. Practical legislation is what is wanted, and a change in the management of our Indian affairs which will make effective the purpose of Congress and the country toward them. This appeal is based upon a false assumption at the start. Whatever may have been the sins of frontier traders, the intention of the country and the Government toward the Indians has always been in the main just and generous. The memorial addressed to Congress was timely. But it should have taken the form of more definite suggestion.

This Indian Commission can do excellent service if they will show precisely how the evils they complain of are to be remedied. So far as they have gone their action has been in the right direction. Their Memorial, they tell us, was presented to Congress just before the Indian Appropriation Act was passed, and Congress amended that act at the last moment by directing that all moneys appropriated for the Indians during the next two years pass through the hands of General SHERMAN. This was well, and the excellent result of this amendment is already apparent. Now let Congress go a step further and commit the control of our Indian affairs entirely to the Army officers,

and they will do much to put an end to these frontier outrages and massacres. The Commission can do much to hasten this reform, and, meanwhile, they may do service by calling public attention to the immediate importance of this Indian question, which is, as they say, one of the most important before the nation.

ANOTHER memorial statue has been dedicated at West Point, and we surrender a large portion of our space this week to a report of the eloquent words in which the Orator of the Day did homage to the memory of those in whose honor it has risen—the true-hearted JOHN SEDGWICK and his brave men of the Sixth Corps. It is a statue of SEDGWICK, but it is a memorial, not of him alone, but of that corps with which his memory is so intimately associated, and whose affection offers this tribute to the heroic and the homely virtues of their brave, great-hearted Uncle JOHN. No soldier of our Army was more loved and trusted by his comrades; none better deserved such love and confidence. This statue is the fitting tribute of a noble corps to a noble commander. As Mr. CURTIS so aptly says to the men of the Sixth Corps: "It is a monument of your valor as well as of his devotion. His modesty would have refused it for himself, but his affection would have accepted it from you."

We leave Mr. CURTIS to tell the story of the Sixth Corps and their honored leader. His oration will be read, not by this corps alone, but by all to whom the memory of soldierly achievements and soldierly virtues is dear. We print it in full, for it would be hard to determine what portion could be spared. It is unfortunate that an unpropitious day prevented so many from listening to it. As it was, many of the well-remembered faces of the Army of the Potomac were seen gathered about the statue of JOHN SEDGWICK as General RICKETTS stripped away the flag that covered it and unveiled it to the sky. McCLELLAN, WRIGHT, FRANKLIN, TRUMAN SEYMOUR, WHEATON, NEWTON, HEINTZELMAN, DOUBLEDAY, McCULLUM, WAINWRIGHT, TOMPKINS, CLARK, NEVIN, SHALER, HYDE, DAVIES, HANBLIN, and others. Several of the relatives of the General were also present, and, in spite of the rain, quite a number of ladies.

The military display consisted of a dress parade of the cadets, firing of salutes, and music from a consolidated band formed of the West Point band, the Governor's Island band, and a regimental band. The statue, by Mr. LAUNT THOMPSON, is of bronze, cast from cannon captured by the Sixth Corps under SEDGWICK's lead. It represents the General in undress uniform, standing with uncovered head, his cap in his two hands, folded together across the hilt of his sword, upon which he partially leans as he bends forward in a characteristic attitude. The figure and attitude are unmistakable; the face, somewhat disappointing at first, grows upon one as it is lingered upon, and the likeness becomes more and more apparent. The statue is erected at the north-west corner of the parade-ground, nearly on a line with the front of the hotel. Its position is well chosen, and we hope to see other statues to our dead heroes occupying corresponding positions on the parade-ground. They will be mute, and yet eloquent witnesses to the young cadets of the virtues and the patriotism which it should be their highest ambition to emulate.

THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General L. H. Rousseau has issued the following order:

Before a Garrison Court-martial which convened at the post of Fort Smith, Arkansas, of which Brevet Major Thomas Cummings, captain Nineteenth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Quartermaster-Sergeant Sidney W. Garratt, Company H, Nineteenth Infantry.

The accused was sentenced "to be reduced to the ranks as a private sentinel; and to forfeit to the United States five dollars of his monthly pay for one month." The record was forwarded by the reviewing officer to the department commander for his supervision, in compliance with paragraph 898, Revised Regulations.

The absurdity of the first part of this sentence has been heretofore remarked upon in General Orders, and the commanding general trusts that such a one will not again come before him for confirmation. Reduced to the grade of private, is the accurate expression of the will of the Court in such cases. But under the ruling of the judge-advocate-general, (Digest, page 29, section 6) a Garrison or Regimental Court cannot sentence a non-commissioned officer to be reduced, where the effect of such sentence will be to deprive him of more than one month's pay. The record in all such cases, therefore, must be accompanied by evidence showing the date of the expiration of the soldier's enlistment. In the present case, if the accused had longer than three months and three quarters to serve, the sentence would be illegal, since it would result in his forfeiture of more than twenty dollars—his pay per month at the date of his reduction. So much of the sentence in the case of Quartermaster-Sergeant Garratt as provides that he be reduced to the ranks is, for the foregoing reasons, disapproved, and will not be executed.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has issued the following order complimenting the troops of his command for their services:

The major-general commanding calls the attention of the officers and soldiers of his command to the following record of some of the engagements and pursuits during the present Indian campaign, and desires to express his thanks and high appreciation of the gallantry, energy and bravery displayed by those engaged therein:

I. The affair on Arrickere Fork of the Republican River, September 17, 1868, where a party of forty-seven scouts, under the command of Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, major Ninth Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general of the Department, and First Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher, Third Infantry, defended themselves against about six hundred Indians, for eight days, successfully repulsing several charges, and inflicting a loss upon the savages of over seventy-five killed and wounded; in which Lieutenant Beecher, Doctor Mooers, and three others were killed and fifteen wounded; all their stock killed and the party obliged to live on horse flesh during this time.

II. The affair on Big Sandy Creek, C. T., in which Company I, Tenth Cavalry, under the command of Captain G. W. Graham and Lieutenant Amick, defended themselves against the attack of about 100 Indians, losing a large number of horses killed and wounded, and afterward pursuing the Indians, killing eleven, and capturing a number of their ponies.

III. The rapid preparation, pursuit and attack made Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Penrose, captain Third Infantry, commanding Fort Lyon, C. T., and First Lieutenant Henry H. Abell, Seventh Cavalry, with a detachment of Troop L, Seventh Cavalry, on September 8, 1868, in which they pursued a party of Indians who had driven off stock, killing four of their number and recapturing the stock; having travelled on their return to their camp, one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-six hours.

IV. The defence made, after three of their number had been severely wounded, by Corporal James Goodwin, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, Privates John O'Donnell, Company A, Charles Hartman, Company H, and C. Tolan, Company F, Third Infantry, against fifty Indians on Little Coon Creek, Kansas, on September 2, 1868, and the voluntary assistance given by Corporals Patrick Boyle, Troop B, Seventh Cavalry, and Leander Herron, Company A, Third Infantry, mail carriers, who happened to be passing.

V. The attack made on an Apache Indian camp in the Hatchet Mountains, N. M., August 27, 1868, by a detachment of Thirty-eighth Infantry, under command of Brevet Major Alex. Moore, captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, wherein three Indians were killed and many wounded, and a large amount of property destroyed and animals captured.

BREVET Major-General R. C. Buchanan issued the following order on the 12th inst.:

In order that the commanding general may receive information of outbreaks or riots occurring within the limits of the District of Louisiana, other than through the medium of oftentimes exaggerated newspaper reports (the knowledge of recent disturbances in the northern part of the State having reached this office only through such channels) commanding officers of posts or detachments will, in future, when any disturbance or outrage takes place in their vicinity, make an immediate investigation and full report of the same, embodying all the facts that may come to their knowledge.

If it becomes necessary for the officer to interfere, or the troops to be ordered out for the purposes of quelling outbreaks, or to assist the proper civil authorities in making arrests, a report of such action as he may have taken will also be made.

In all cases where the commanding officer is called upon to interpose with the military, he will be governed by instructions heretofore issued from headquarters De-

partment of Louisiana, and (when time admits) a failure to apply for instructions will be regarded as a disobedience of those orders.

BREVET Major-General Rousseau, commanding the Department of Louisiana, makes the following remarks upon the proceedings of a General Court-martial in the case of a sergeant recently tried in his command:

The proceedings in the case of Sergeant Charles E. Burt, Company F, Twenty-eighth Infantry, are approved. The findings upon the first charge and its specifications are approved; upon the second charge and its specifications they are disapproved. The accused was charged with neglect of duty, in that he failed to make the returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for the company within the time required by Army Regulations. The commanding general is greatly surprised that the Court viewed this charge in the manner indicated by its finding. These returns are required of the commissioned officer commanding the company, and no enlisted man can properly be held responsible for them. The company commander can unquestionably require any soldier of his company to perform the clerical labor involved, and if disobeyed should institute proceedings against him under the Ninth Article of War; but the attempt to hold him responsible for the performance of a duty required solely of the company commander, displays a gross misapprehension of the duties of such commander on the part of both himself and the Court. The sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

THE following bounty claim case is now before the Secretary of War for his decision: A soldier who deserted in the early part of the war and who returned to duty after the publication of President Lincoln's proclamation of pardon to all deserters who should return to duty within a specified time, but whose whole time, taken together, was not two years' service when he was discharged, appeals to the Secretary of War from the decision of the Board of officers appointed by the War Department to establish rules for the equalization of bounties. One of the rules laid down by the Board prevented this soldier from obtaining the bounty, and he now submits his case to the Secretary of War, backed by the following extract from an opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery on the rule referred to:

In this same second section the Board require a further affidavit beyond that required by the fourteenth section—that the applicant was not a deserter from the service of the United States, nor from the rebel service, nor a rebel prisoner of war at the date of any of his enlistments into the service of the United States, and that he was not a deserter from said service during the time of his enlistment. There is certainly no provision in the law requiring such an affidavit within all the qualifications specified in the act—that is to say, of enlistment, service and honorable discharge. I cannot see upon what ground these further tests are to be applied to him. I am aware that they are provided as exclusions from further bounties, but Congress has not seen proper to adopt them in this act, nor can I doubt it is against the policy of the Government to admit them to bounty, for no deserter from our army, who has not returned and been again accepted as a soldier and honorably discharged, can ask for bounty; and as to deserters from the rebel service who have served in our army and been honorably discharged, there is no reason why they should be excluded from the bounty of the Government.

BREVET Major-General Rousseau, commanding the Department of Louisiana, in a recent order, makes the following remarks upon the proceedings of a General Court-martial in the cases of certain enlisted men of his command:

The Court greatly misconceived its duty in these cases in attempting to appoint the dates upon which the execution of the sentences of imprisonment should commence. Sentences of military courts have no legal effect until approved by the proper reviewing officer. The term of imprisonment to which a soldier is sentenced commences on the day he is delivered to the officer charged with the execution of the order of his confinement. This delivery certainly cannot take place until after the promulgation of the action of the reviewing officer, and should take place at the earliest practicable date thereafter. In these cases the Court have provided that the imprisonment shall commence upon the very day each case is tried—before the sentences have any force whatever. It is not believed that any officer in this Department so misapprehends his duty as to attempt to execute such sentences. The prisoners will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, pursuant to Paragraph 7, of Special Orders No 229, Headquarters of the Army, adjutant-general's office, September 24, 1868, has been assigned to duty in New Orleans, to date from the 11th instant, and will relieve Captain C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army. Upon being relieved as above, and after transferring the public moneys and property for which he is responsible to Colonel Strang, Captain Hoyt will proceed to comply with the provisions of the above-mentioned order in his case.

COMPANY F, Twenty-third Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to San Juan Island, and relieve Company I, Second Artillery; Company I, Second Artillery, on being relieved as above, will proceed to Fort Wrangell, Alaska, and take post at that place. The detachment of Company E, Second Artillery, now at Fort Wrangell, will, on the arrival of Company I, Second Artillery, rejoin its company at Fort Tongass, Alaska.

ARMY SKETCHES.

TWENTIETH PAPER—A TRIP TO ALASKA.—(CONTINUED.)

In the morning of the sixth day out from Victoria—including stoppages to repair boilers—we crossed the line of "fifty-four forty or fight," and were again within the territory of the United States. This line, at this point, constitutes the southern boundary of Alaska; and it will be remembered was the line up to which, during the presidency of Mr. Polk, the United States claimed jurisdiction. If the claim had been sustained it would have excluded the British from any possessions on this part of the coast. The British on the other hand claimed as far south as the Columbia River. A compromise was made by accepting the 49th degree as the line between the two nations.

About half a dozen miles south of the line separating British Columbia from Alaska, and at the entrance to Portland Inlet, the Hudson's Bay Company have their trading-post of Fort Simpson. Here are a few white men to attend to the affairs of the company, and around dwell a large number of Indians. Fifteen miles from this post, and about six north of the boundary line, is now established the most southerly post in our new possessions. This is upon Tongass Island, a rocky reef of irregular shape containing about one square mile. Above high tide it is covered with a dense growth of trees, principally spruce, beneath which is an entanglement of undergrowth and fallen logs. There is, however, no soil properly speaking on the island. A sort of vegetable mould, produced from mosses, leaves, and decayed timber, forms the semblance of a soil. This in rainy weather—and it rains here nearly all the time—produces an unctuous black mud, into which one sinks to his ankles at every step. The shore is jagged and rough, from edges of the stratified rock, which has a dip of about forty-five degrees. In front of the post, between two projecting ledges, is a smooth gravelly beach of about forty yards, affording a smoother place for the landing of small boats and canoes. This is the only beach we had seen during the last three hundred miles. By taking advantage of the tide, an adjacent ledge affords sufficient room for the stretching of lines for drying clothes. The post consists of about sixty men—portions of a company of the Second Artillery. By dint of hard labor they have cleared away sufficient space upon which to erect a few cabins, which will serve to shelter them from some of the rain until better can be built. The timber of this island, and of those adjacent, is a species of spruce, tough, gnarly, and most difficult to work. On some of the islands, a few miles off, is found cedar, which splitting well makes excellent clapboards. A channel, about half a mile wide, separates Tongass from another island, beyond which, at the entrance to Portland Inlet, lies the large island of Prince of Wales. As far as yet ascertained there is no land anywhere in the vicinity capable of cultivation. The object of establishing a post at this isolated and inhospitable spot, it is said, is to control trade with the Indians of this region. This trade, whatever it is, for no one appears to know, is now in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Fort Simpson, where it will probably remain for a long time. As yet there are no traders at Tongass, and from all appearances there are but few inducements for them to go there.

On the same island, near the American post, is a small Indian settlement, at which resides the principal chief of the Tongass tribe—a respectable-looking old gentleman, neatly dressed in civilized costume, and with his spectacles on might readily be mistaken for a German philosopher or a superannated Methodist preacher. His native cognomen would too much puzzle composers to be given, but his English name is Ebbitts. These Indians belong to the great Koloschian nation, occupying the entire coast from Cook's Inlet to Puget Sound. This particular tribe—the Tongass—are a fine looking set of Indians; less dark than others of their race, with much better features, good expression of countenance, and nearly all dressed in civilized costume. Their arms consist exclusively of the old fashioned flint-lock musket, procured in trade from the Hudson Bay Company. They prefer the flint to the cap-lock, because the former is less liable to accidental discharge when thrown about in their canoes. No aboriginal weapons are to be seen among any of the Indians of this coast. All of them live in settlements of from half a dozen to forty or fifty houses. These houses are not the rude huts in which savages are always supposed to dwell, but are well constructed buildings, about fifty feet square, and built, generally, of neatly hewn logs closely dove-tailed together at the corners. Some of the better class are built of boards split from the cedar, and afterward hewed smooth with chisels, and neatly planed and tongued and grooved. The cedar out of which these boards are made resembles, both in appearance and in splitting qualities, the southern cypress; and the great dimensions of some of the boards thus made is truly astonishing; a board, not over an inch in thickness, may occasionally be seen which is over four feet wide by twenty or thirty in length.

All of the houses are without chimneys; the fire is built on the ground in the centre, and the smoke escapes through an aperture in the roof. The smoke thus passing through their salmon hung over head dries and cures it. Around the sides are hung stomachs and bladders of fish oil, which serves them for butter. Upon every side is fish; fish fresh and fish dried; fish smoked and fish pressed, until the whole place has an ancient and fish-like smell, something such as Jonah must have experienced during his sojourn within the whale. The buildings are placed side by side, with their flattened gables to the front, and, somewhat resemble rows of quartermaster's buildings, such as were constructed for temporary purposes during the war.

In front of each house is erected the family crest, a huge carved and painted representation of some hideous monster, or usually of a combination of monsters. Some of these pillars are as much as fifty feet high, are carved from a single trunk of a tree, and in design and execution exhibit not a little skill in the art of sculpture. In fact these savages appear to have as much fondness,

though perhaps not so much taste, for statuary, as did the ancient Grecians. Their mode of disposing of their dead is also singular. These, with great ceremony, are first burnt, and their ashes being collected, are deposited in boxes, which are finally deposited in small houses—each one in a separate house. These are neat little square buildings with peaked roofs, resembling very much the small outhouses usually seen near country dwellings. There is no spot set apart for these sepulchral buildings; they are scattered promiscuously around, but are regarded with great veneration, and never wantonly disturbed. This method of disposing of the dead prevails along the whole coast, and arose, no doubt, from the impossibility during most of the year of digging graves, on account of the wet condition of the earth.

With the exception of the dog, none of these Indian tribes have any domestic animals, not even a cat. Their dogs are in the greatest abundance, and like all Indian dogs have a good share of the wolf in their composition; and about the villages collect in gangs and make night hideous with their howlings. As there are no wolves whatever in this country, it must have been this to which the poet Campbell referred when he wrote of the Wolf's long howl from Oonalaska's shore.

It may be that a close inspection of the persons of most of these Indians would have discovered some of the smaller species of animals usually to be found among such people.

The Tongass tribe, and to a considerable degree all of the Alaska tribes, have a higher regard for their women than other Indians. The men share with the women their labors, and the latter, instead of being drudges, occupy higher positions as mothers or wives. Among their own race the women are said to be virtuous, but they consider it a mark of honor to have children by white men. It is said that on a small island not far from Fort Simpson, a Utopian missionary has some forty virgins whom he is endeavoring to preserve against the lusts of the flesh, the world, and the devil. His success thus far has not been very great.

With all of the Indians of the coast north of the Columbia River, the canoe is an article of the first consideration. In it, and by it they live, move, and have their being. The canoe to them is the pony to the tribes of the Plains, or the horse to the Arab. From earliest infancy to hoary age it is their indispensable companion. The country being almost impassable by land it is their only means of getting from one place to another; and living as they do almost exclusively upon fish, it is by means of it that they obtain their subsistence.

Upon the coast to the southward of Kodiak, the canoe is made from the trunk of a tree, and it may be truly said that the model and workmanship of it is the perfection of boat architecture. It was from these canoes that clipper ships were first modelled. The skill and dexterity with which they handle them is truly astonishing. To any one unaccustomed to these canoes it would be exceedingly difficult for him to preserve in one his equilibrium, even in a sitting posture; as well might he undertake to ride circus fashion on horseback as to attempt it; but the Indians, squatting flat on the bottom, use their paddles over the sides and glide o'er the water with undeviating steadiness. Some of these canoes are very large, having six feet beam, being upward of fifty feet in length, and capable of carrying forty men.

The constant habit of sitting in their canoes, with their legs doubled up under them, has caused them all to have crooked, short, and ill shaped legs; otherwise these Indians are large and well formed.

The Tongass Indians cultivate no ground, probably for the very cogent reason that there is no ground within their reach capable of cultivation. With the exception of a few berries gathered from the woods, their diet is exclusively fish and clams.

After discharging at Tongass supplies sufficient to last the garrison for the next six months, the *Pacific* steamed away for the next military post, distant one hundred and sixty miles. This post is situated on Wrangel Island, and is some fifteen or twenty miles from the mouth of the Stachine River. It is almost due east from Sitka, and distant therefrom about one hundred and fifty miles.

The country hereabouts differs considerably from that further south, being less set up on edge, and the mountains not so broken and jagged. Besides the high mountains there are rounded and rolling foot-hills, and in some places spots comparatively level, which, if other conditions permitted, might be suitable for tillage; but owing to the almost constant rains and the slight drying powers of the sun in this region, any land sufficiently level for agricultural purposes, even on steep hillsides, is certain to be boggy, and of such a character as to be incapable of drainage. The Indians of this vicinity do, however, manage to cultivate small patches of vegetables, but this to so limited an extent as to be unworthy of the name of agriculture in the white sense of the term.

The post of Wrangel consists of about forty men—a portion of the artillery company at Tongass. Near the post is a large settlement of Indians of the Stachine tribe. What has been said of the Tongass tribe applies also to these, except that the Stachines are more fierce and ill looking.

Some forty or fifty miles up the Stachine the Hudson's Bay Company have a trading post, which, at present, is within the limits of our territory. They are, however, building a new post further up the river and just over the line, on British soil. At this post the Indians within our borders do their trading, obtaining in exchange for what few furs they have, arms, ammunition and blankets. These articles not having paid duty to the United States, a collector has been stationed at Wrangel for the purpose of suppressing contraband trade. This business the Indians do not understand and threaten that in case he searches their canoes or seizes upon their goods, they will test the question of ownership of the country with the troops. As yet there are no American traders in this vicinity, and if there were they could not compete with

the Hudson's Bay Company, who, besides their great capital, have the trade reduced to the most perfect system, and in their intercourse with the Indians have a method the secret of which has never been acquired by Americans.

This region abounds in wild fruit, such as the salmon-berry, the blackberry, and particularly the whortleberry which here grows to a great size, but is, on account of the dense shade, of inferior flavor. This, in fact, may be said of all the berries.

It is said that deer and bear abound in considerable numbers throughout these regions, but owing to the difficult nature of the country, it is almost impossible to kill them. For the same reason furs are not easily obtained, and officers coming here should be careful about leaving behind them promises to their friends of presents of this article, for they will certainly be disappointed. The waters abound in fish, particularly the salmon, which is the staple food of the Indians, and upon the shores, wherever the rocks will permit, are found in great abundance clams of very large size and good flavor. The troops at each post brought with them some pigs, which hunt for clams with great sagacity; a fishy taste is thus imparted to the pork and to such a degree as to make it entirely unpalatable. At Wrangel a Russian trading post had been for many years maintained, and the timber being cut away to a considerable extent the place selected for the military post is not so uninviting as that at Tongass. Although there is an abundance of timber in the immediate vicinity, it is of poor quality and difficult to work; that used in building the post is brought by rafting from another island distant about fifteen miles. This is fine straight timber and with it the troops have made considerable progress in constructing barracks for the men, and have also commenced a stockade. Close at hand, in great abundance, is a stratified rock of regular cleavage, most suitable for building purposes. The timber having been cut away from its vicinity this post enjoys more light and ventilation than that at Tongass.

Having landed a due proportion of supplies, the old *Pacific* started for Sitka. During the night and early morning it was, however, necessary to lie by on account of fog, and it was not until the middle of the ensuing day that she could pass out into the open sea at the southern end of the island upon which Sitka is situated. These dense fogs are a great drawback to the navigation of these interior channels, and during most of the year render it extremely hazardous. Soon after leaving Wrangel the country again assumed the jagged and serrated appearance which it had further south. In this respect every other place was excelled by the appearance of the mountains when entering the bay towards Sitka. The snow in large patches covers them from their peaks to within about a thousand feet of the sea level, and presents altogether the most inhospitable, dreary and uninviting appearance imaginable. So sharp and jagged are the mountains here that it will be difficult for even the American eagle to obtain foothold on their tops; and should he ever attempt a regular fourth of July flap he will most certainly come tumbling down. But the frosts and rains of time will gradually wear them away and the rough will become smooth.

It is calculated by astronomers that in consequence of the motion known as the procession of the equinoxes, in the space of one hundred and ninety-seven millions of years this region of Alaska will be brought to occupy, with regard to the sun, the same position as that occupied by the Middle States. In the meanwhile the disintegrating process will be going on among the rocks and mountains of this territory, and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the country, by that time, will become valuable; and that the town of Sitka will equal New York in importance. In the meanwhile no officer having any predisposition to insanity should be sent here, for if he should be, the dreariness of the country would certainly soon drive him to madness.

ASTORIA.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

A STATED meeting of the Pennsylvania commandery of the order was held at the Quarters, No. 1,103 Walnut street, on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at half-past seven o'clock.

The following-named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for, and duly elected companions of the order: For the first class, Commodore John R. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy, ordnance office; Captain Pierce Crosby, U. S. Navy; Brevet Colonel Silas Crispin, U. S. Army, major U. S. ordnance department; Commander Edmund Ross Colhoun, U. S. Navy; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. English, U. S. Army, major Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major George Shorkley, U. S. Army, captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, brevet colonel U. S. Volunteers; Captain James Forney, U. S. Marine Corps; First Lieutenant Richard S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps; First Lieutenant George M. Fleming, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, late first lieutenant Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William W. Swan, U. S. Army, late captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Henry B. Hayes, U. S. Army, late captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Joseph M. Knap, late commanding Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Artillery; Captain Charles H. Hale, late Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, and additional aide-de-camp; Lieutenant-Commander Joseph P. Fyffe, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant-Commander James P. Robertson, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Charles O'Neill, U. S. Navy; Passed Assistant Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, M. D., U. S. Navy; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward Conroy, U. S. Navy.

For the third class, Honorable Richard S. Field, LL.D., Judge of the District Court of the United States for New Jersey, late U. S. Senator from New Jersey, Princeton, N. J.

LIEUTENANT F. K. Upham and Sergeant Stratford, Company L, First Cavalry, will proceed without delay, to join that company at Camp Logan, Oregon.

THE DISASTER AT ARICA.

THE following report of Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois, U. S. Navy, gives a most graphic and interesting account of the disaster which occurred at Arica, Peru, on August 13, 1868:

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER WHICH OCCURRED AT ARICA, PERU, ON THE THIRTEENTH OF AUGUST, 1868.

"Tembors" or slight tremblings of the earth are of frequent occurrence in Arica, more so probably than at any other point on the coast. Before the 13th of August they were felt for a month, more frequently than usual and some quite severe.

On the afternoon of August 13th, just after dinner (five o'clock and some minutes) and while the officers and Mrs. Dyer were still below, suddenly the ship began to tremble violently and we rushed on deck to learn the cause which we already suspected. We saw the town of Arica, the plains around, and the high lands to the southward enveloped in clouds of dust, while huge rocks were falling from the crest of the "Moro" into the sea. As the wind carried the dust away, we saw that a great number of houses had fallen, while the inhabitants were frantically rushing hither and thither in the street nearest the sea. Meanwhile the ship continued to shake fearfully, as if in a huge caldron of boiling water. Preparations were made for emergencies, and all looked anxiously seaward, fearing the tidal wave of which we had read. The water, however, seemed calm and no rising or falling was apparent. The boat was long since ready to take the paymaster and myself ashore, and although we all felt it to be safer on board, I knew that my services, at least, must be required on shore without delay, and we went. We reached the mole without difficulty and the boat immediately put back. She met a current when about half way to the ship which carried her half a mile to the northward and then another which brought her back almost alongside the *Fredonia* and by means of which she regained the ship. The two survivors from the ill-fated crew informed me that every preparation was made, and that officers and crew behaved nobly, were quiet, collected and worked well. The chain was hauled up on deck, ready for letting go, the hatches battened down, sails set, the launch (which was on deck) was fitted with oars, masts and sails and made ready for hoisting overboard. In the course of a few hours, and while still at her anchorage (I think in six fathoms of water) they state that the sea retired bodily, leaving the ship on the bottom; she careened over on her side, and in a few moments, with the force of an Alpine avalanche, the sea returned, breaking the ship into atoms and washing every one off. After this they saw no one save the wardroom steward, who, with them, regained and clung to a portion of the wreck till about 3 A. M., when he, through fatigue or delirium (for he had been talking wildly) lost his hold and his life. During the whole night the sea rose and fell, and was agitated by a thousand diverse currents; yet in some way, which I cannot conceive, these two sailors managed to live it out and after day-break, battered, wounded, and almost exhausted, were rescued by one of the *America's* boats.

The paymaster and I landed at the mole and seeing that the houses of the town were still falling, and the ground trembling, dared not enter among the ruins. We met numbers of persons flying in terror toward the sea, who begged us for God's sake to allow them to go on board in our boat. We saw the earth cracked open in several places from some of which water was flowing, and the largest, which was quite long, I estimated to be eighteen inches wide and five feet deep. As may be inferred, I did not tarry long to make a critical survey. Taking one of the back streets where most of the walls had already fallen, we ascended the hill, assisting a few persons who were almost exhausted by fruitlessly rushing everywhere in their fright. Many of the inhabitants had already hastened to the hill, but many more remained in the town, chiefly in the main Plaza. We noticed that the sea was greatly agitated and the keeper of the *Waterloo's* gig was in great danger, being tossed about in every direction. We then (some fifteen minutes after landing) saw that the sea was beginning to pass its natural boundaries, the first waves but slightly, but each one increasing in force and height. About this time I saw the Peruvian corvette *America* take a turn around the whole harbor in beautiful style and head out to sea. We all supposed she had steam up and was running out of danger, but we afterward learned she was only being carried irresistibly by a strong current.

The custom-house, Europe hotel, the mill and some other houses, all of which were two-storied buildings, had withstood the shock. Indeed all such houses fared best, probably because more strongly built. The sea gradually approached them, each wave more furious in its strength, and one by one the massive walls and buildings fell, disappeared and were carried out to sea.

The ocean was by this time covered with debris, consisting of houses, the mole, wrecked boats and whole gardens with their trees and shrubbery. Many persons who had taken refuge on the mole were carried to sea on it, as well as others who had remained in the town. A few of these were rescued, and but few. Hundreds still remained in the Plaza, and would have shared the same fate had they not been warned of the approach of the tidal wave by the frantic cries and gestures of those on the hill. They seemed utterly unconscious that the waves were swallowing up the town within half a square of them, and approaching them with frightful speed. They barely escaped before the billows swept the entire Plaza.

Meanwhile the six vessels in the harbor were swinging and drifting in every direction. While one would be rushing furiously to the east, another with equal speed would be carried near by her to the west. The currents have been officially reported at ten and a half knots per hour. I saw the sea retire and leave one vessel on the bottom. She went over on her beam ends, but the returning wave righted her. I descended the hill

as far as I dare, several times, to look for the *Fredonia*, but she was hidden from view by the Moro. The scene on the hill was heartrending. Every few moments the earth was violently shaken, and there generally preceded and accompanied these movements, a deep, low muttering sound like the bass notes of an organ. The dogs were always aware of the coming of a "temblor" before their masters, and uttered fearful howls. These were the signals for the inhabitants, upon which they would prostrate themselves on their knees, throw their arms at right angles to their body so as to form a cross, and cry to heaven for mercy; women were crying and screaming; near relatives seeking each other, many of whom were never to be found; the wounded were with difficulty carried to places of safety; several women from fright aborted or miscarried, some of whom died; while at the same time the desolating scenes in the city below were of such an appalling character and on such a grand scale, that one stood entranced gazing at them, and scarcely thought of his own danger. Many thought, and not without reason, that the last day had come.

Night came on before any of the ships had been cast on shore. Fires were lighted near each group, showing the various hills and upper part of the valley to be occupied by the fugitives. Thus we anxiously "looked for the morn."

About 11 o'clock some of the *America's* officers, and soon after some from the *Waterloo* arrived and gave us news of their own vessels and of the two merchant ships which had been washed on shore.

The wife of Lieutenant-Commander Johnson had, before dark, been killed, while endeavoring to escape with her husband from the town. Her body was with difficulty drawn from the ruins before the entrance of the sea. It is a singular fact that the house in which she was living was almost the only one left standing the next day, and the only person who voluntarily remained in the town all that night was a "padre" who resided there, and refused to leave, but remained there on his knees till morning. His escape was marvellous, for all the houses near were prostrate, and the sea had washed the lower story.

During the night seventy-five shocks were felt, and from time to time we could hear the sea crashing among the ruins of the town. By morning the waters had retired almost to their former level, and the shocks had become less frequent and severe. I descended into the town and was first made aware of the fate of the *Fredonia* by finding her stores strewn on the beach, and as I afterward found them for miles both above and below the town. As a proof that she must have been completely broken to pieces at once, I will state that the bureau which was in the paymaster's stateroom, on the lower deck, was washed on shore entire and without losing a drawer, though none were locked. Not a vestige of her seven boats has since been seen.

Dr. Winslow of the *Waterloo* had come on shore for the same reason as I. We searched out all the wounded we could find and as far as we were able attended to their wants.

About 11 A. M., the two men rescued from the *Fredonia* reached the hill and pointed out the part of the wreck from which they had been taken, lying about half a mile from shore, and toward which I soon noticed it was drifting. At one P. M., it was beached, distant above the town about a mile and a half. I went over to examine it, found pieces of the bow, stern and one side, together with some spars and timbers. I walked over it, but the sea coming nearer and nearer I retired with becoming haste. In three minutes it was entirely covered by the sea, showing a rise of some eight feet, and proving that there still existed an unusual commotion in the waters. I also visited the *Waterloo*, still further north of the town, which I found well located and perfectly upright, pointed toward the sea, from which it was distant four hundred and fifty yards. The *America* was much nearer the beach, lying on one side and badly injured. She had lost her captain, surgeon, several other officers and many of her crew; the *Waterloo* not a man. The two merchant vessels were in a still worse condition and had lost most of their crews. Of the other merchant vessel not a trace has since been seen. I was informed that the crew of the *Waterloo* behaved nobly, while that of the *America* was completely demoralized, and devoted themselves principally to howling.

Dr. Winslow was required the same morning to return to the *Waterloo* and remain there in charge of his own sick and many wounded from the *America*. Her surgeon lost his life while endeavoring to rescue some females who were floating in the water. The doctors of the town left the same day, and I was the only medical man to look out for the wounded. Of course I found plenty to do during the time I remained in Arica, viz., till the 29th of August, and particularly for the first three days, when I was alone. Dressings and splints had to be extemporized, and severe compound and comminuted fractures treated by very rough methods, the results of many of which I shall probably never learn.

Tents were constructed on the day following the disaster, of every conceivable material, among which I saw several made of maps of Bolivia. Almost anything one might wish could be picked up on the beach, from a toothpick to a pianoforte. Liquors were particularly abundant, so much so that for three days even the most miserable "cholo" or negro would drink nothing but champagne. Provisions were plenty for those who could go and pick them up, as likewise articles of clothing. These all offered incentives to the thieves of the town and neighboring country to rob and pillage. What they did not need or could not carry away they destroyed, often in the very presence of their owners. The military appeared to take little trouble to prevent these outrages, and it seemed easier to rob that which was not one's own, than to obtain that which was. The "temblors" continued daily, some eight or ten per diem until I left, gradually, however, becoming fewer.

To show the power of the waves, I will state that almost all the bodies which were recovered were naked

Had this been the case in one or two instances, it could have been attributed to their stripping in order to swim more freely, but it was the rule and not the exception. Nine bodies from the *Fredonia* were found, recognized and buried, some showing few bruises, others horribly mutilated.

As an instance of the agony that some suffered during that night, I will mention the following: A man who had broken his leg some time before was lying in a house near the mole. The house was knocked down, but the man was rescued by his friends, who placed him in a launch as the most secure place. The launch was torn from its moorings and carried with them all far out to sea, brought back and dashed to pieces against the mole. The poor man was, however, saved and placed in another launch larger and stronger and on shore. This was served as the other and after a short cruise was landed in the Plaza and the sea retired. It was now a question of life or death with his friends; self-preservation was stronger than friendship, and leaping from the launch they only managed to gain the hillside in time to escape the incoming wave, which followed fast and washed their feet. The man was left to his fate, unable to move. All night long the launch was tossed here and there, now carried out to sea, now dashed with force among the ruins of the town, and again deluged with water. Notwithstanding all this, he was next morning rescued, and when last I saw him, he was quite jolly, smoking his pipe and drinking his beer.

To tell of all the sufferings would be impossible. Families previously wealthy and living in luxury are now in abject poverty, living in the open air or crowded into small tents. Fortunately, from Tacna and the *Waterloo*, as well as from the ruins, their immediate wants were met, and their supplies of fresh water had not been destroyed, as in other places. The temperance and education of the people caused them to conceal their grief, and I believe they did not feel their calamity as severely as our people would have done.

Before I left, temporary hospitals had been erected, and they were beginning to construct small frame houses, regularly laid out in streets, on a higher level than the town had lately occupied. Notwithstanding the fact that three-fourths (and the best portion) of the town has been washed away by the sea, I believe before five years the principal part of the new town will occupy the site of the old.

At the time we left, the prefect informed one of the officers that they had buried and burned four hundred and fifty bodies, so that the total loss of life cannot be estimated at less than five hundred.

F. L. DU BOIS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy.

THE STORY OF A HERO.

WE extract the following interesting passages from a sketch of the late Rear-Admiral Bell, contributed to the *Galaxy* magazine under the above title by Mr. Edward A. Pollard, the Southern historian of the rebellion, who was related to the admiral by marriage. It is certainly a high testimony to the character of Admiral Bell that it should extort such a tribute from a man who was so bitterly opposed to his course during the war; a bitterness which has been in so many cases only intensified by relationship:

I believe, in addition to whatever there has been of public encomium, the life of Admiral Bell is yet but little known, and has been but insufficiently honored; that especially its place in the history of the late war has not yet been adjusted and demonstrated, and that a tribute is due to a character which, to my mind, was a noble illustration of a true hero. His was a quiet, unobtrusive heroism that never entered into the competitions of newspaper fame, that escaped much of public notice, yet deserving much more than the brief and uncertain commemoration it has obtained in scattered paragraphs. There is more than one page of history in his life, and there are many lessons in a character which I have already entitled as heroic. In the noisier notoriety of the war it was neglected; and it is only when some of its deeds shall be more clearly known on some future historical appeal, that we may find the name of Bell in its proper place, leading many who are now usurpers and cheap heroes on the roll of fame.

He was a distinguished man before the war. In 1855, while a captain in the Navy, commanding the *San Jacinto*, he revenged an insult upon the American flag in China, despite the unwillingness of the commodore (Armstrong) commanding the squadron to take severe measures. The flag flying from one of our ships-of-war was fired upon from the Barrier forts in the Canton River, and Bell insisted upon making an attack in return, which was at last reluctantly allowed by the commodore. He ran over the forts at the head of a force commanded by himself and Captain Foote, and with his own hand fired the train that blew them into fragments. On returning to his country he had secured his reputation as a brave and high-spirited officer; and he was quietly residing on shore-leave, with the rank of captain, when the storm of civil war burst upon the country.

The heroic in Bell's character was a sense of duty. We hear much in ordinary conversation of that phrase—"a sense of duty;" it is a convenient stereotype, but its meanings are as various as the constitutions and tempers of men. In some cases we find it a dull, speculative acquiescence, in others a timid and faltering casuistry. In the character of Bell was found, not a weak sentimentalism, but a keen, fruitful, active sense of duty, constantly in combat with all other considerations, aggressive in its moods, executing its decrees with a sublime rapidity and decision. The struggles of such a principle are sometimes very terrible and grand, and make battle-fields in the heart. It was so in the case of Bell, when divided considerations met him at the threshold of the war and attempted to baffle his decision. Many things claimed his adherence to the Southern Confederacy. He was a native of North Carolina. He had

a large and influential kindred in that State, and to many of them he was most affectionately attached. He had married into a Virginia family which had produced several distinguished names of Southern politicians, and was connected with the leaders of secession in that State. All his blood relations were in the South, and many of them urged his accession to the Confederate cause or treated it as a certain conclusion. He had always been a firm and unwavering Democrat in politics, and his sympathies were in entire opposition to the Anti-Slavery party.

In view of some of these considerations, I had expected Captain Bell to declare for the South, and accordingly, visited him shortly after President Lincoln's proclamation of war. A conversation on the subject was opened, not without some hesitation and delicacy on my own part, and I must confess, with an attempt at adroitness; but the captain cut it short by a very quick and emphatic explanation. He said, briefly, decisively, "I have made up my mind; I shall stand by the flag."

"But," I argued, "what's in a flag! There is no virtue in a piece of bunting; the flag is nothing but as representing just and beneficent principles in the Government, and when these have departed, we are not going to worship an empty symbol, a dead type."

"That may be as you think or imagine," replied the captain. "You are a civilian; but that flag which you regard only in the light of political principles, is to me the symbol of a sworn and solemn duty. It represents the Government that commands my services, the Government that aided my education, the Government that is to me both master and benefactor. I have my own political opinions, and as much freedom in them as any other citizen; but when the Government once gives the word of command, all questions of politics stop there for me, and I must do my duty." He paused as if collecting his thoughts, and the writer precisely remembers the expression that succeeded, as it was somewhat remarkable for the elevation of its words in an ordinary conversation. He said, "I cannot, shall not make of my duty as an officer, a question of moral casuistry; if so, there would be no Government."

Whatever I may have thought of the logical value of this argument, I am sure it was inspired by a generous feeling in the breast of Bell, unsullied by a trace of selfishness, and breathing a spirit of loftiest devotion. Bell was a man who would have done his duty with a steady countenance, although the strings of his heart were snapping under the oppression of the task. His was an antique heroism, and from it proceeded that steady courage which, owing nothing to the inflation of circumstances, could be trusted in every situation, and counted upon in the direst extremity.

His first important service in the war was at New Orleans. If Farragut was historically the captor of this city, Bell was its dramatic hero. Here he performed one of the most remarkable actions of the war, accounts of which have been curiously neglected in our present attempts at history, considering, too, the fondness of those making these attempts for dramatic situations and conspicuous figures. There is certainly no more striking and theatrical attitude in the war than that of Bell lifting into the broad naked sky the flag of the United States over the Custom House of New Orleans, in the presence of a populace of thousands of angered and desperate men. As the fleet captain, he was selected by Farragut to take symbolical possession of New Orleans by taking from the Custom House the flag which Mumford had erected there, and raising, in its stead, the Stars and Stripes. He was accompanied only by a file of marines. He marched to the building through a turbulent mob, blocking his way and threatening his life; and it was almost certain that when he appeared on the Custom House, a fair and single mark for the assassin, his life would be the forfeit of the adventure. But he marched steadily through the streets. On all sides threats and execrations assailed him. But one word of comfort reached him. An Irishman pressed close to him in the throng, and whispered, "Sir, your life is in danger; but there friends wait 'ing for you."

Captain Bell found at the Custom House the mayor of the city and some other of the municipal authorities. They surrendered the keys of the building, but they refused to show him the way to the roof. "There is not a man, woman or child in New Orleans," said Mayor Monroe, "who will take down that flag; you must risk it yourself." Captain Bell, accompanied only by his cockswain, groped his way to the roof, and in a moment his commanding figure stood between the crowd and the sky, uplifting the Federal flag in calm, lofty defiance. The brave officer stood in the face of death, with his resolution erect and the blood surging in his veins. A dead silence fell upon the crowd that, a few moments before, had rent with commotion and clamor; and without a word of challenge, in the face of dumb and motionless thousands, the Stars and Stripes rose into the sky and swelled on the breeze.

There is a magnetism in courage. It is not only that it overawes, or that it produces sudden admiration and sympathy; it gives rise to the most various feelings. Only the veriest catfiff can kill a truly brave man in the performance of a brave deed. Bell, on the top of the New Orleans Custom House, saved his life by a grand exhibition of courage. A moment's hesitation or a single balk would have been the signal for the assassin's bullet. But no man in that vast and furious crowd had the heart to stay one who so promptly and proudly accepted the position of martyrdom, and so grandly saluted the death that threatened him. It was one of the most sublime and memorable scenes of the war, the dramatization of a great event, the attitude of a true hero.

Admiral Bell had one unflinching test of a great nature. He had the reputation of one of the severest disciplinarians in the Navy, and, at the same time, that of one of its most honored and beloved officers. The mediocre, ordinary commander, who attempts severe discipline, generally sinks to the martinet, and succeeds only in making himself superlatively odious. Bell commanded

with an iron hand, and yet was tenderly loved by his officers and men. It is only a noble and generous nature that can work such miracles in the affections of men—a nature that disclaims all selfishness, and is true to all its professions. It is the mark of a great commander to exercise a severe discipline and yet retain the admiration and love of his men; and no officer in our Navy more perfectly realized this happy accommodation than Admiral Bell. Once, returning from a three-years' cruise, after he had anchored his vessel in the harbor of New York, he refused permission for any of his officers or men to leave the ship on any account until she was righted and put in complete order for the discharge of the crew. His own wife was within half a mile of him, in a house in the city, and for two days he denied himself seeing her, until the whole ship's company were ready to leave for their homes. Jack, no doubt, thought it very hard that, after an absence of so many years, he should be confined to his ship within stone's throw of New York, and was naturally disposed to grumble. But his comrade was likely to answer him, "Don't you see the captain is doing the same by himself"—practising the same denial of his own feelings and desires. Indeed, it is this identification of the commander with his men that explains that discipline that enforces appreciation, and commands, in every exigency, respect and affection.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

The following is a list of the vessels composing the South Atlantic Squadron, and the officers on duty with them:

OFFICERS ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP GUERREIRE.

Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, commanding South American Squadron; Captain Thomas G. Corbin, commanding; Commander F. M. Ramsay, fleet captain; Fleet Paymaster John D. Gibson; Fleet Surgeon Marius Duvall; Fleet Engineer C. H. Baker; Lieutenant Commanders, R. R. Wallace, Edwin S. Woodward, H. B. Rumsey; Masters, Charles H. Rockwell, Socrates Hubbard, Leonard E. Chinery; Ensigns, Theodore S. Williams, Ransom B. Peck, Thomas C. Sewell, J. G. Talbot, R. Mason Lisle, Bloomfield McIlvaine; Acting Master, C. F. Hodgkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Hugg; Assistant Surgeon J. R. Broom; First Assistant Engineer Robert Potts; Second Assistant Engineers, John B. Kelley, Edward Gay, Nelson Ross, John L. Hanum; Chaplain George D. Henderson; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, David A. Noonan; William A. Russell, John R. Sherwood; Captain Phillip R. Fendall, U. S. M. C.; Second Lieutenant Richard R. Neile, U. S. M. C.; Boatswain Robert Dixon; Gunner Eugene Mack; Carpenter Nicholas Mager; Sailmaker John A. Birdsall.

OFFICERS ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP PAWNEE.

Captain M. B. Woolsey, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, H. B. Seeley; Master, H. C. Neilds; Acting Master, John B. Childs; Ensigns, Frank Curtis, Henry C. Wisner, George A. Baldy, C. L. Phillips, Jerome E. Morse, George A. Norris; Acting Master, Allen K. Noyes, acting ensign; Surgeon, William Johnson, Jr.; Assistant Surgeon, Edward H. Ware; Passed Assistant Paymaster, John H. Stevenson; Engineer, George S. Bright; Second Assistant Engineers, Wm. H. Dehart, George M. Greene; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, James Quinn, Jay W. Smith, John L. Young; Second Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, James M. T. Young; Boatswain, Thomas Smith; Carpenter, Wm. F. Loughton; Sailmaker, Benjamin B. Blydenburg.

OFFICERS ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP QUINNEBAUG.

Commander, Edward Barrett, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, A. S. Barker; Masters, Felix M. Curley, G. E. Wingate; Ensigns, John J. Brice, F. Aug. Miller; Midshipmen, John T. Sullivan, Robert E. Carnody, Walton Goodwin, Frank W. Nichols, Edward P. McClellan, Fredk. W. Greenleaf; Passed Assistant Surgeon, John B. Ackley; Paymaster, John Farey; First Assistant Engineer, Albert Aston; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Daniel Johnson, John B. Safford; Acting Third Engineers, Hawley Broom, Phillip Littig.

OFFICERS ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP SHAMOKIN—THIRD RATE.

Commander Daniel L. Braine, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, A. N. Mitchell; Lieutenant, S. H. Baker; Ensign, Gilbert Morton; Acting-Ensigns John Sears, John L. Brown, W. H. Jennings, H. D. Burdett, Francis Tuttle; Surgeon, H. M. Wells; Paymaster, Edward Bellows; Acting First Assistant Engineer, C. M. Cronk; Second Assistant-Engineers Henry D. Sellman, L. R. Robinson, R. F. Bennett; Captain's Clerk, George Le Roy Livingston; Mates, Thomas M. Nelson, Henry Setley.

OFFICERS ON BOARD THE U. S. STEAMSHIP KANSAS.

Commander Henry Erben, Jr., commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, William K. Wheeler; Master, William H. Elliott; Ensigns Robert M. Berry, David A. Stewart; Acting Master, Thomas W. Dodge; Acting Ensigns, Christian S. Laurence, Arthur O'Leary; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Henry C. Eckstein; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Danforth P. Wight; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Leonidas R. Burgoyne, James H. Finn; Acting Third Assistant Engineers Francis S. Andrews, Peter Smith.

OFFICERS ON BOARD U. S. STEAMSHIP WASP—FOURTH RATE.

Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Kirkland, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, B. F. Smith; Acting Master, A. F. Holmes; Ensigns A. I. Iverson, Theodore S. Williams; Lieutenant, Francis M. Green; Surgeon, George W. Gale, Jr.; Assistant Paymaster, H. C. Mac-

heth; First Assistant Engineer, W. H. Harrison; Second Assistant-Engineer, Hugh H. Pilkington; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, H. W. Speights.

WE have the following news from the South Atlantic Squadron, under date of Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1868: The flag-ship *Guerriere* is at Rio getting ready for sea, having recently returned from a trip to Pernambuco. She made on the passage from 7½ to 8½ actual knots, which is certainly no wonderful performance. The *Pawnee*, when in good order and pressed, can make six knots. The *Huron* was sadly out of repair and has been sent home; some anxiety will be felt in the squadron for her until her safe arrival is announced. The *Quinnebaug* arrived at Rio, September 10th, from a six months' cruise along the coast of Africa. The *Shamokin* arrived at Rio, September 5th, having left Montevideo, August 22d. She was shortly to start on a coasting voyage to the United States; she will probably leave about October 10th. It is rumored that the *Guerriere*, *Pawnee* and *Quinnebaug* will soon leave for the River La Plata and that the flagship will extend her cruise to the Falkland Islands and the Cape of Good Hope. All the officers and men of the squadron are in good health.

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.—First Assistant Engineer D. P. Macartney reported for duty at this yard as an assistant to Chief Engineer H. Newell, on the 14th instant. Lieutenant Wm. M. Folger, reported for duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, on the 15th instant. Captain C. R. P. Rodgers, returned from leave of absence of thirty days, and reported for duty on the 16th instant. The U. S. steamship *Yantic* left this yard for naval anchorage on the 14th instant, at 9:30 A. M., where she received her ammunition, and then left for Hampton Roads, on the 16th instant, where she is still lying waiting for orders to proceed to sea. Major David M. Cohen, U. S. M. C., recently tried at this yard, was detached on the 16th instant.

COMMODORE C. H. Poor, has been promoted to a rear-admiral, vice Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff, retired.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

THE examinations upon the Practical course commenced at the Artillery School on the 15th inst. in accordance with the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, U. S. ARMY, FORT MONROE, VA., September 19, 1868.

General Orders No. 46.

As directed by the regulations of the Artillery School, the examination in the practical portion of the course of instruction will commence October 15th and will continue thereafter daily (Sundays excepted) until completed.

The staff of the school has decided that this examination shall be conducted as follows: "Each lieutenant shall be required to drill a detachment in the service of, and mechanical maneuvers with, each of the guns, howitzers and mortars now in use in the United States service, at which they have had practical instruction; and they shall afterward be required to answer such questions relating to the nomenclature of the guns and carriages, to the weights and kinds of projectiles, charges of powder, fuzes, times of flight, construction of platforms, and practical gunnery, as the staff of the school may direct."

In preparation for this examination, the attention of all lieutenants is particularly called, by the commanding officer, to the facilities of field and heavy artillery, to Robert's hand book of artillery, and to the examination of non-commissioned officers which has been made monthly by the commanding officer.

By order of Brevet Major-General Barry.

J. P. SANGER, Adjutant.

The Theoretical course will commence November 2d, under the regulations embraced in the subjoined order, and will continue until March 16, 1869.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, U. S. ARMY, FORT MONROE, VA., October 5, 1868.

General Orders No. 48.

During the course of theoretical instruction at the Artillery School, to commence November 1st prox., the following regulations will be observed, viz:

I. Recitations of officers will take place daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), from 9½ o'clock A. M., until 11½ o'clock A. M., and from 11½ o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

In each subject of study the officers will be divided into two classes; the first lieutenants will, for the present, constitute the first class, and the second lieutenants the second class. No officer will be excused from recitation except on account of sickness, or other sufficient reason, to be judged of in each case by the commanding officer.

The following named captains are appointed instructors of officers, viz: Brevet Major Shinn, captain Third Artillery, Military Surveying, Engineering, and Astronomy; Brevet Colonel Williston, captain Second Artillery, Military History and Geography; Brevet Colonel Henry, captain First Artillery, Military, International, and Constitutional Law and Mathematics; Brevet Major Campbell, captain Fourth Artillery, Mathematics, Mechanics and Artillery. Brevet Brigadier-General Roberts, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Artillery, will have a general supervision of the theoretical instruction of the officers.

II. Recitations of the non-commissioned officers, and other enlisted men, will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 2½ o'clock P. M. For the purposes of instruction, the enlisted men will be divided into such classes as their capacity and acquirements may render most convenient. No enlisted man, of those under instruction, will be excused from recitations, unless prevented from attending by the military duty of guard and police, or by such other causes as may, in each case, be judged sufficient by the commanding officer.

The following named officers are appointed instructors of enlisted men, viz: Brevet Major Rodney, first lieutenant Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Davis, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Thornburgh, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Wood, Fifth Artillery. Brevet Brigadier-General Hays, major Fifth Artillery, will have a general supervision of the theoretical instruction of the enlisted men.

III. Each inspector will keep a record of the recitations of his class upon the printed blank forms which will be supplied by the adjutant of the school, and will send to the adjutant every Saturday afternoon the record of the recitations for the week. These records will be kept in the same manner as at the Military Academy at West Point. The weekly aggregate of the recitations of each individual, in each study, will be entered in a book by the adjutant of the school for the information of all, and for the future reference of the staff of the school.

IV. The instructors will be excused from the duties of officer of the day, garrison courts-martial and boards of survey, but will attend to all of their other military duties.

V. In order to lessen as much as possible the interruptions to study and recitation, arising from the calls of military duty, and to enable officers to devote as much as possible of their time to the theoretical course of instruction, the detail of lieutenants for the duty of officer of the guard will be interrupted during the months of November, December, January, February and March, and they will be placed upon the roster of officer of the day.

For the same reasons the adjutant of the school will be relieved of the duties of adjutant of the post. Brevet Captain Howe, second lieutenant Fourth Artillery, is appointed post adjutant.

VI. Drills will take place on the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and will be in artillery or infantry as may be designated from time to time by the commanding officer.

By order of Brevet Major-General Barry.

J. P. SANGER, Adjutant.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

SOME interesting facts in regard to the observations of the great eclipse of the sun are given in the following extract from a letter from Major J. F. Tennant, R. E., to the Astronomer Royal, dated Guntoor, August 18, 1868:

This morning was very promising, and if it had followed the course of its predecessor we should have had a magnificent clear sky, but it clouded over the east with thin cumulostrati, which, while hardly stopping vision, interfered very much with the photographic energy; and the result was that every negative was under-exposed, and we have little more than very dense marks showing the protuberances. The six plates arranged for were duly exposed, but the heat so concentrated the nitrate of silver solution, that, besides showing but faint traces of any corona, they are all covered with spots. Still we may make something of them, and will try. Captain Branfill reports the protuberances unpolarized, and the corona strongly polarized everywhere in a plane passing through the centre of the sun. Complimentarily I have to report a continuous spectrum from the corona, and one of bright lines from the prominence I examined. I am, I believe, safe in saying that three of the lines in the spectrum of the protuberances correspond to C, D, and b. I saw a line in the green near F, but I had lost so much time in finding the protuberance (owing to the finder having changed its adjustment since last night) that I lost it in the sunlight before measuring it, and I believe I saw traces of a line in the blue near G, but to see them clearly involves a very large change in the focus of the telescope, which was out of the question then. I conclude that my result is that the atmosphere of the sun is mainly of non-luminous (or faintly luminous) gas at a short distance from the limb of the sun. It may have had faintly luminous lines, but I had to open the jaws a good deal to get what I could see at first, and consequently the lines would be diffused somewhat; still I think I should have seen them. The prominence I examined was a very high narrow one, almost to my eye like a bit of the sun through a chink in brightness and color (I could see no tinge of color), and somewhat zigzagged like a flash of lightning. It must have been three minutes high, for it was on the preceding side of the sun near the vertex, and was a marked object, both in the last photo-plate just before the sun reappeared and to the eye. Captain Branfill saw the prominences colored, as did two other gentlemen, but one in my observatory (like myself) only saw it white. I should, however, say that for long I never saw a *Orionis* markedly red, nor *Antares*, and I may not catch red soon, though I cannot conceive this being so. In conclusion, I may note that the darkness was very slight, and the color not half so gloomy as in the eclipse of 1857, which was partial at Delhi, where I was then.

APPROPOS of the discussion of the reported results of the recent experiment at Lyons with the Chassepot rifle, on the bodies of dead animals, the London *Lancet* publishes the results of the observations of Dr. Gason, of Rome, as to the effects produced by this bullet at Mentana in November last: The projectiles used by both combatants in that engagement were principally the round ball, two sizes of the minie, and the Chassepot ball. The lightness of the Chassepot firelock and its loading at the breech caused a far greater proportion of wounds in the upper part of the body than was the case in those wounded by balls from the muzzle-loaders. The entrance made by the Chassepot ball was very small; the exit not much larger. Among the cases brought into the hospitals in Rome there was not one where the wound produced by the Chassepot bullet bore any proportion to that mentioned in the report from the camp at Lyons—that "the exit was as large as a person's two fists." There was much less effusion of blood beneath the skin than in wounds by the round ball or minie. The long bones were more frequently split. The immediate effects of the Chassepot were more fatal; but the ulterior effects less severe and fatal in wounds produced by the Chassepot than in those of the round ball or minie. To no other cause, says Dr. Gason, can he attribute the greater fatality and more numerous amputations that occurred in the military hospital at Rome among the Papal troops than among the Garibaldians. The external hemorrhage was greater in wounds produced by the Chassepot ball than by any other form of projectile; and in those places where the Italians fell when struck by it there were large pools of blood. The Chassepot bullet is one inch long, blunt pointed; its base, the largest part in circumference, is half an inch in its diameter. Its weight is six drachms and a half.

A LATE report on English military prisons shows that drunkenness in the army is on the increase.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Camp Lincoln, California, September 24th, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Woodruff, U. S. Army; Captain William E. Appleton, Ninth Infantry; Brevet Captain O. I. Converse, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant James M. Broom, Ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant R. E. DeRussy, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Edwin S. Curtis, Second Artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Platt, U. S. Army, is detailed as judge-advocate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

RETIRED OFFICERS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In a former issue of your paper you had an editorial on the subject of "Using Army Officers (retired) in such places as Collectors, Assessors and Inspectors of Internal Revenue," and you proceeded to give many good reasons why such should be the case. Thinking that at this time, when politics run high and both parties claim to be what the people want, viz.: the best economists, I have thought that if you would reproduce the main points of that article it might have some beneficial effect. But there is one point you failed to refer to which is of no small importance. During the past year there have been many charges in the public press against the whole internal revenue department, and charges have been made that in many cases the secretary has failed to remove dishonest revenue officials when they were reported to him as such by the commissioner. And again, that the commissioner has shielded his dishonest friends in every way in his power. Whether these charges are true or not, there is some excuse for the appointment of some dishonest men where so many are taken from the community at large, and mostly, if not solely on political recommendations. But if retired officers of the army were placed on such duty there could be no excuse for getting any dishonest ones in these positions, for the treasury department has on its records the evidence as to whether any retired officer who has ever been responsible for public funds or property, is or has been dishonest. And I suppose every retired officer has been responsible to such an extent as to have such a record. And having such a record before him the appointing power would himself become responsible if dishonest appointments were made; and such official reports as that a "very large percentage of the revenue failed to reach the general treasury," would no longer go down with the people.

It has been objected by some, that "such duties not being military, such appointments would not be legal." But, by the retiring bill the President is empowered to "assign such" (retired) "officers to such duties as he" (the President) "may deem them capable of performing."

The wording is "such duties," not such military duties. I deem this a good time to bring forth this matter as one of the candidates for President is the head of the Army, and the other stands on a platform which calls for economy throughout. And the difference in the pay of retired officers, on or off duty, would be but as a drop in the bucket, compared to the salaries of the same number of collectors and assessors of internal revenue.

REKLAW.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 19, 1868.)

Tuesday, October 13th.

By direction of the President, the disabilities resulting from the dismissal of First Lieutenant John F. Skelton, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), are hereby removed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 7, September 28, 1868, from Headquarters District of Louisiana, appointing Second Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker, First U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Buchanan, commanding, to take effect from September 16, 1868, is hereby confirmed.

Upon the recommendation of the paymaster-general, the following changes in the stations of officers of the pay department are hereby made: Major Justus Steinberger, paymaster, is hereby relieved from duty at New York City, and will report in person, without delay, to Colonel Daniel McClure, assistant paymaster-general, in charge at New Orleans, Louisiana; Major Thomas H. Halsey, paymaster, is hereby relieved from duty at Chicago, Illinois, and will proceed, on the 1st of November, 1868, via the Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco, California, and report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General H. Leonard, deputy paymaster-general. The usual advance mileage will be paid him.

First Lieutenant John L. Worden, Jr., First U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and will proceed, without delay, to join his company, serving in the Department of Louisiana.

Upon the recommendation of the paymaster-general, Major James H. Nelson, paymaster, is hereby relieved from duty at Detroit, Michigan, and will proceed, without delay, via Isthmus of Panama, to San Francisco, California, and report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General H. Leonard, deputy paymaster-general. The usual advance mileage will be paid him from New York City.

Wednesday, October 14th.

The extension of the permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 228, September 23, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of permission to delay proceeding to his station granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. N. Benjamin, captain Second U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 199, August 20, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended until January 9, 1869.

Leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Brevet Captain Charles F. Rockwell, first lieutenant Ordnance Department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of

the permission to delay joining his regiment granted Captain R. McClermont, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 211, September 3, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended fifteen days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 218, September 11, 1868, from this office, is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor: By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General J. Hooker, brigadier-general, will, at his own request, repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General Cooke, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office.

So much of Special Orders No. 14, January 24, 1868, from headquarters military division of the Pacific, as assigned Second Lieutenant Stephen B. Thoburn, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to Company D of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

First Lieutenant C. P. Miller, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared for re-examination before the Retiring Board in New York City, under permission granted by letter of July 15, 1868, from this office, to the date he received information of the result of the re-examination in his case, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Brevet Major Douglass Pope, first lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 97, August 31, 1868, from headquarters military division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended six months.

Brevet First Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, second lieutenant Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the State of Alabama, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lay, captain Third U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the public property and funds for which he is responsible to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed without delay to join his regiment.

First Lieutenant J. D. Stevenson, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for temporary duty.

The following change of station made by the Chief of Engineers, with the sanction of the General of the Army, is hereby announced for the information of all concerned: Second Lieutenant A. H. Payson, Corps of Engineers, upon the expiration of his graduating leave of absence, to report in person to the commanding officer of the Engineer post and depot of Willet's Point, New York, for assignment to duty with the Engineer Battalion.

Thursday, October 15th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant Samuel Walker, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Thompson, assistant commissioner of that bureau for the State of Tennessee, accordingly.

Brevet Major-General J. Hooker, brigadier-general, having, at his own request, been ordered before a Board of Examination, and having been found by the Board "incapacitated for active service by reason of injuries received when in command of the Army of the Potomac, A. D. 1863, and from sickness partially resulting therefrom while in command of the Department of the East in A. D. 1866," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from some injury incident thereto. In accordance with Section 32 of the Act approved July 28, 1866, General Hooker is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of major-general.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant Ephraim Williams (now brevet captain), Fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 517, December 11, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The telegraphic order of the 13th instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant James M. Waite, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to repair at once to New York City and report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Counselman, judge-advocate General Court-martial, as a witness, is hereby confirmed. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will return, without delay, to his proper station.

Leave of absence for twenty five days, commencing on the 17th instant, is hereby granted Major H. P. Curtis, judge-advocate.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major Joseph Stewart, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 163, July 10, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty-five days.

Friday, October 16th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for fifteen days is hereby granted Brevet Major-General G. Weitzel, major Corps of Engineers, to enable him to appear as a witness in a criminal case at Albany, New York, on the 3d of November next.

Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. B. Nesbitt, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 31, September 5, 1868, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended twenty days.

The commanding general Military Division of the Pacific will, upon the receipt of this order, convene a Board of Officers to examine and report upon the qualifications of Sergeant-Major Frazier A. Boutelle, First U.

S. Cavalry, for appointment as second lieutenant U. S. Army. The examination will be conducted as prescribed in General Orders No. 93, of 1867, from this office.

Upon the receipt of this order, the following named enlisted men will report to the Board of Officers now in session at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for examination for appointment as second lieutenants, U. S. Army, under the provisions of General Orders No. 93, of 1867, from this office. Upon the conclusion of their examination they will join their proper stations without delay: Hospital Steward Patrick Kelliher, U. S. Army; First Sergeant Daniel E. Holliday, Company D, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

First Lieutenant J. E. Wilson, Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and will proceed, without delay, via the Isthmus of Panama, to join his company, serving in the Military Division of the Pacific.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Cassius C. Cullen, Company C, Tenth United States Infantry, having been appointed Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report to the commanding officer Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, for duty.

The leave of absence granted Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Eighteenth United States Infantry, in Special Orders No. 158, September 14, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended 80 days.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain John E. Blaine, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant A. Capron, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 179, September 28, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the East, is hereby extended ten days.

Leave of absence for ninety days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in the State of Kentucky, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Atchison, captain Third U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from temporary duty at Headquarters Department of the Lakes, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

Saturday, October 17th.

The journey performed by Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, major and assistant inspector-general, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Washington, D. C., authorized by instructions from the inspector-general, is hereby approved, and mileage will be paid Colonel Ludington therefor.

Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, major and assistant inspector-general, is hereby relieved from duty at Charleston, South Carolina. Upon the expiration of his leave of absence, Brevet Colonel Ludington will proceed direct from Washington, D. C., to Headquarters of the Department of the South, and report in person to the commanding general thereof for assignment to duty as inspector.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of permission to delay granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Warner, captain Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 203, August 25, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended until November 15, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General William McK. Dunn, assistant judge-advocate-general.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the stoppage against the pay of First Lieutenant William I. Reed, Fifth U. S. Infantry, is hereby removed, except for the sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents, which amount will be turned over to the subsistence department on account of funds of that department for which Lieutenant Reed is responsible.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant James Curry, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby assigned to duty as depot commissary of subsistence, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Leave of absence for six months, to date from December 1, 1868, is hereby granted First Lieutenant A. W. Hoffman, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General H. S. Burton, colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from the command of his regiment, and will proceed, without delay, to New York City and report for duty to Brevet Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Headquarters of the Fifth U. S. Artillery are hereby transferred from Richmond, Virginia, to Fort Jefferson, Florida.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, assistant quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 30, September 12, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended twenty-five days.

Monday, October 19th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major F. A. Davies, captain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, now in arrest at Memphis, Tennessee, will repair to this city and report his arrival, by letter, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Major G. C. Cram, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 47, October 2, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended three months.

A board of examination having found First Lieutenant Oscar I. Converse, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity results from a wound received in the line of duty at an engagement with the Indians in Arizona Territory, on the 12th day of November, 1867," the President directs that his

name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service or some injury incident thereto, in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Act approved August 3, 1861.

The leave of absence granted Major J. M. Goodhue, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 182, September 26, 1868, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Post Chaplain A. Wright, in Special Orders No. 219, September 12, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Captain S. Allan Day, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery. This leave to be taken advantage of only on the return for duty of two officers of the company now absent on leave.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon John N. Randall, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 17, 1868, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Fourth U. S. Infantry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Carl Veitenheimer, from Company F to Company E; First Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, from Company H to Company B; First Lieutenant Adam Badeau (Brevet Brigadier-General), from Company E to Company H.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Elias H. Parsons, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 4, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant E. H. Parsons, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 196, August 17, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended until March 4, 1869.

A GRAND MILITARY REUNION.

A MEETING of the Chicago local committees of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia was held in that city on Wednesday evening, General McArthur presiding, and arrangements were made for the reunion there, on the 15th and 16th of December. In explanation of the views of General Sherman, relative to the reunion, the following letter was read:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1868.

General W. E. Strong, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: I have conferred with Rawlins, Generals Grant, Logan, Thomas, Slocum, Schofield, and, indeed, nearly, if not quite, all our people, and all cheerfully agree to hold the annual meeting together at Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December next. I believe we can have a magnificent affair, and I ask your hearty, cheerful co-operation. Rawlins has letters from General Belknap, and from Hickenlooper, who also assent. September, the time fixed for the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, is not a proper time, because it is too near the election time, whereas December is after the election is over and settled. To be sure, December 15th and 16th are Thomas's days of Nashville; but our army also has Savannah, McAllister and the reaching the sea. Indeed, the Army of the Tennessee can find a battle for every day in the year.

Schofield and Slocum will name some officer to co-operate with you to make arrangements. The Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland have already appointed Committees of Arrangements. I want you to take a hand in this matter and do those things preliminary to its success. Please publish and have generally circulated the within call. All the societies can have separate meetings by day, but unite in the night celebrations. First night, for speeches of forty minutes each, by General Belknap, of Iowa; General Crafts, of Indiana, and the two others to be selected by Schofield and Slocum. Second night, grand banquet. I expected to come to Chicago to see you, but fear I must go with Mrs. Sherman via St. Louis, but I will see you soon, and want you to do all things needful now. I have written to Belknap. Schofield and Slocum will name a committee man and orator for each of the armies. Write me to Omaha, care General Augur, who will forward; but don't fail to do this for me.

As ever, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

THE Worcester Spy says Agents are travelling through the country representing to soldiers and sailors that for the sum of \$27 or \$30, they can obtain a clear title from the government, without actual settlement, for eighty to one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the amendatory Homestead Act of March 21, 1864. They instruct the soldiers and sailors to fill up the blanks sent to them, swear to them before their commanding officers, and return them with the required fee, and that in from thirty to sixty days they will send them a good title to the land from the government. The number of soldiers and sailors who are deceived by these false statements is very large, and notice has been sent by Commissioner Wilson in every case to which his attention has been called that titles cannot be given in such cases without proof of actual settlement. The following information in regard to the act in question will prevent the soldiers and sailors from being imposed upon.

"The true meaning and intent of the law should be understood, and for the information of all concerned it should be known that by the amendatory homestead law of March 21, 1864, parties in the military or naval service, whose families or members thereof are residing upon lands desired to be entered may make the affidavit

required by the homestead law of May 20, 1862, before the officer commanding in the branch of the service in which the individual may be engaged, which affidavit, accompanied by the application, may be filed by the register and receiver of the land office by the wife or other representative of the party, and become effective; but, from the date of discharge of such party from the service, he must immediately go upon the land in person and make up the full period of five years' actual settlement and cultivation of the tract as his home. The full payment required by the government on one hundred and sixty acres varies from \$18 to \$23. The only service any outsider, as an agent, can legally render to parties actually in the military or naval service is merely handing in to the land office the applications and affidavits, as no one but the settler himself is legally qualified to make the proof required, of five years' settlement and cultivation, upon which the issue of patent or title absolutely depends. Besides, it should be understood that any entries made by or for the soldiers or sailors while in actual service will not be effective or legal unless the family or some member thereof is actually residing upon the tract of which the entry was made; and, as before stated, such entry must be followed up by actual settlement, with residence for the period mentioned, thus requiring the soldier or sailor, immediately after discharge, to go upon the land and live upon it for five years. Any entries made by or for such parties, unaccompanied by the proof of actual residence upon the land sought to be entered, will not only be a loss of money to the parties, but will exhaust their right to make another entry under the homestead statutes, as only one right by one party is admissible."

ARMY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN Robert Harrison, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, died at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 11, 1868.

CAPTAIN William H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, having returned from detached service, has resumed his duties as recruiting officer in San Francisco.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, to take effect when the captain joins his company, has been granted to First Lieutenant J. T. Foster, Eighth Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted to Brevet Major George P. Jaquette, assistant surgeon U. S. Army.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of forty days, has been granted to First Lieutenant Denis Carolin, Nineteenth Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant M. R. Loucks, Second Artillery, has been ordered to relieve, First Lieutenant F. M. Ring, same regiment, as acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary at Fort Wrangell.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of four months, has been granted to Second Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, Thirty-second Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, to take effect November 15, 1868, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of four months, has been granted to First Lieutenant W. H. Winters, First Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant J. H. Purcell, First Infantry, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer, post of Alexandria, Louisiana, for temporary duty, in addition to his duties in connection with cemetery operations.

THE leave of absence for seven days, commencing September 3, granted Brevet Major Frederick Mears, captain Ninth U. S. Infantry, in Orders 86, current series from Headquarters Churchill Barracks, Nevada, is hereby extended ten days.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonigle, captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, has been directed to proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, under special instructions from Major-General Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Missouri.

SECOND Lieutenant H. L. Street, First Cavalry, has been relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service in San Francisco, and will report to the commanding general Department of California for assignment to temporary duty with recruits on Angel Island.

SECOND Lieutenant B. Wager, Second Artillery, will report to Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. H. Blake, for duty with Cavalry recruits ordered to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. After arrival of this detachment at its destination, Lieutenant Wager will rejoin his battery at Point San Jose.

IN compliance with orders from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Major T. F. Barr, judge-advocate U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District, and will report in person to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SECOND Lieutenant Silas Pepoon, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in obedience to instructions from Major-General Sheridan, has been assigned to the command of the party of scouts formerly commanded by Brevet Colonel George A. Forsyth, U. S. Army.

THE following is a transcript from the officers' register at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending October 10, 1868: First Lieutenant George E. Viall, Twentieth Infantry, October 5, 1868; First Lieutenant Jno. H. Purcell, First Infantry, October 5, 1868; Captain J. C. Bates, brevet lieutenant colonel Twentieth Infantry, October 5, 1868; Captain J. H. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry, October 5, 1868; First Lieutenant Charles L. Cooper, Thirty-ninth Infantry, October 8, 1868; Second Lieutenant Henry P. Ritzens, Thirty-ninth Infantry, October 8, 1868; Second Lieutenant

James W. Tanfield, Seventeenth Infantry, October 8, 1868; Second Lieutenant H. Cushing, Twentieth Infantry, October 10, 1868.

PURSUANT to instructions from the War Department, a Board of Officers convened in San Francisco at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, September 19th, to examine and report upon the qualifications of Sergeant Thomas Garvey, Battery A, Second Artillery, for appointment as second lieutenant, U. S. Army. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General John H. King, colonel Ninth Infantry; Brevet Major-General W. L. Elliott, lieutenant-colonel First Cavalry; Captain Joseph G. Ramsey, Second Artillery.

THE following promotions have been announced by the adjutant-general: First Cavalry—First Lieutenant John Barry, to be captain of Company L, Camp Logan, Oregon; Second Lieutenant A. H. Stanton, to be first lieutenant of Company K, Camp Crittenden, Alaska Territory; Second Lieutenant Alexander Grant, to be first lieutenant of Company I, Camp Watson, Oregon. Twenty-third Infantry—First Lieutenant A. H. Nickerson, to be captain of Company F, Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.

PURSUANT to orders from Major-General Meade, commanding Department of the South, the Fortieth Infantry, lately concentrated at the U. S. Barracks, at Goldsboro, N. C., has been distributed to the following named posts in North Carolina, pending the Presidential election, viz.: Company A, Fayetteville; Company B, Raleigh; Company C, Charlotte; Company D, Goldsboro; Company E, Goldsboro; Company F, Plymouth; Company G, Salisbury; Company H, Weldon; Company I, Raleigh; Company K, Greensboro.

PURSUANT to information contained in a communication from the adjutant-general of the Army, of date October 6, 1868, it is announced by Brevet Major-General Rosseau that Second Lieutenant Bernard Carney, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, has been promoted first lieutenant, vice Lachford, which carries him to Company E, stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the commanding officer of which company Lieutenant Carney will report in person, upon the completion of his trial before the General Court-martial in session at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

NEW Fort Wingate is situated on the site of old Fort Lynn, formerly Fort Fountleroy, and sixty miles from old Fort Wingate. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Verling K. Hart, captain Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, is in command, and the garrison is composed of Company M, Third U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Cressey, captain Third Cavalry, commanding; Company L, Third U. S. Cavalry, Captain Kemble, Third U. S. Cavalry, commanding; Company A, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant Krause, Thirty-seventh Infantry, commanding, and Company E, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Lieutenants Baldwin and Willard with it. All are now in comfortable winter quarters.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Angel Island, Harbor of San Francisco, on the 11th day of September, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Colonel Gurden Chapin, major Thirty-second Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Sandford, captain First Cavalry; Captain H. P. Wade, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Albert B. Kauffman, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Robert S. Oliver, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth Infantry. First Lieutenant Charles H. Shephard, Ninth Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate.

THE following is a list of officers of the Fourth regiment U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory: Brevet Major A. B. Cain, captain Company F, Fourth Infantry, commanding post; Brevet Major W. S. Collier, captain Company K, Fourth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert P. McKibbin, captain Company D, Fourth Infantry; Brevet Major W. H. Powell, captain Company G, Fourth Infantry; Captain H. W. Patterson, Company H, Fourth Infantry; Captain John Miller, Company B, Fourth Infantry. First Lieutenants: G. D. Lull, brevet captain U. S. Army, Whittingham Cox, H. C. Sloan, and A. W. Vogdes. Second Lieutenants: B. D. Price, G. O. Webster, T. E. True, E. S. Bailey, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, and P. P. Barnard, brevet captain U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Camp Gaston, California, on the 28th of September, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Woodruff, U. S. Army; Captain E. Pollock, Ninth Infantry; Brevet Captain O. I. Converse, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant R. E. DeRussy, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Edwin S. Curtis, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. R. Theller, Ninth Infantry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Platt, U. S. Army, is detailed as judge-advocate.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, week ending October 10, 1868: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McGonigle, assistant quartermaster, Quartermaster's Department, arrived October 5, 1868, returning from leave of absence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Gentry, captain Seventeenth Infantry, arrived October 6, 1868, returning from special service; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan, captain and aide-de-camp Seventh Cavalry, arrived October 6, 1868, returning from tour of inspection; Major M. H. Kidd, Tenth Cavalry, arrived October 7, 1868, on leave of absence; Brevet Captain J. H. Kane, first lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, arrived October 7, 1868, en route to join his regiment; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, first lieutenant and aide-de-camp First Artillery, arrived October 7, 1868, on leave of absence; First Lieutenant Alfred B. Bache, Fifth Cavalry, arrived October 10, 1868, en route to join his regiment.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

In order to accommodate officers, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has in many cases been continued, contrary to an established rule, for a short time beyond the terms of the subscriptions. This has been done that officers might have time to remit the amount due for another year without the inconvenience of losing several numbers of the paper. The result of this arrangement has been the accumulation of a considerable number of subscriptions now over-due. The especial attention of officers is, therefore, called to their accounts, and a prompt settlement of arrears is requested.

GEN. FORREST AS A PUBLIC TEACHER.

MR. MOTLEY speaks of the "immense good nature" of the American people; and how literally immeasurable this is, may be seen from the patient audience it gives to the public tirades of Confederate chieftains. Had anybody ventured to predict in 1864 that SEMMES, COBB, TOOMBS, and FORREST, who were hardly mentioned without loathing and execration, would within four years undertake to lecture the American people on loyalty, he would have been called a fool. Certainly, it requires "immense good nature" to bear the exhibition.

Good nature, or else a consciousness of being in the wrong; for it is this last horn of the dilemma upon which all these Confederate gentry declare the loyal North is transfixed. SEMMES, COBB, TOOMBS, PIKE, FORREST, and their like, have all proclaimed of late that the rebellion was justified; nay, that the South was all right, and the North all wrong. The Northern people, instead of being good-natured, are very bad-natured—not generous at all at Appomattox, not lenient at all about punishments for rebellion, but, on the other hand, wrong throughout the war and ever since. And that is the reason why we endure such political moralists as the hero of the *Alabama*, and the hero of Fort Pillow.

In his late speech at Jackson, West Tennessee, FORREST clearly proved these points by a style of argument peculiarly his own. The South "went," because the North "broke the bargain wilfully and deliberately," and "trampled the Constitution under its feet." Naturally, one would inquire, "Who first fired on the National flag?" But, according to General FORREST, "that is a school-boy's argument, beneath contempt." He says:

Who struck the first blow or fired the first gun, is an immaterial issue, except that it enabled the real thieves to cry "thief"—the real incendiaries to cry "fire, fire, fire"—the real traitors, who had planned war and destruction of the Union, to cry "Union, Union, Union." In defending ourselves in our country, in our Southern States, we levied no war on you; mark that.

Thus it will be perceived that those who cried "Union" were the real thieves and traitors, not FLOYD, not FORREST. "You call us traitors, while traitors are in power," he says; and he thinks the future historian will find in Northern leagues, leaders, and editors, "the BENEDICT ARNOLDS and the CATALINES who banded together to destroy the Union? These are the traitors."

And not only "traitors," but cowards, too. "These leaders are cowards," the historian will add, "for none but cowards oppress a fallen

people, who have surrendered." As for the war, "its real cause was to free the negroes, put the political power in their hands, and disfranchise the whites." And he bitterly concludes, "With five to one in men, means and measures; with importations from abroad, you have succeeded in doing that for which the war was waged—freed the negroes; which has created a vast debt." As for himself, the knight of Fort Pillow says: "I have done nothing but what I believed right, and, under similar circumstances, would do again."

All our fault, you see. We are the real "thieves," and the plunderers of the Government were the honest men—when the war ended, the thieves, as in Falstaff's case, bound the honest men. We, and not the New York hotel burners, are the incendiaries. LINCOLN, and SEDGWICK, and McPHERSON, and GRANT were the traitors, and DAVIS, and BENJAMIN, and SLIDELL were the loyal men. We were the sinners and they the saints; we the Hessians, and they the heroes. The assassin JOHN BOOTH, the jailer WIRZ, the pestilence-spreader BLACKBURN, the negro-killing FORREST—ah! these are the classic spirits of the age, and not such traitors as WINTHROP, and LOWELL, and SHAW. FORREST says that under similar circumstances he would "do so again"—which, of course, demonstrates his thorough comprehension of the issues of the late war, and his fitness to teach the American people lessons of loyalty.

FORREST's figure in history, however, will hardly be that of the wise statesman enlightening his fellow-countrymen. It will be that of the hero of Fort Pillow. Who is responsible for the massacre at that famous Golgotha, is a point on which Confederate historians differ. In one sense, JEFFERSON DAVIS is responsible, by reason of his outlawry of Union officers commanding negro troops, as "criminals deserving death," and his proclamation of December 23, 1862, that they should be, "whenever captured, reserved for execution." In one sense, the responsibility may be put on the Confederate Congress for its Act declaring that "every white person, being a commissioned officer who shall command negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate States, shall, if captured, be put to death, or be otherwise punished at the discretion of a court." Or, perhaps, the responsibility may partly fall upon Confederate generals who, like STONEWALL JACKSON, advised "to proclaim the black flag," or, like BEAUREGARD, asked authority for "the execution of Abolition prisoners." Or, haply, upon the Confederate cause itself, of which, according to Mr. STEPHENS, negro slavery was the very "corner-stone." Or, coming nearer, it may perhaps be put on FORREST's troops (who actually committed it), who, as he claims, "positively refused to leave Tennessee unless he would first take and destroy Fort Pillow," and whose "animosity was such that he could not be responsible for the fate of the garrison, unless the Fort were surrendered."

But, while it is thus clear that the Fort Pillow butchery was essentially a Confederate crime, General FORREST has, by common consent, been permitted to carry off the chief notoriety of it, by virtue of his being in command. He, however, we are given to understand, claims that the horrid slaughter of April 12, 1864, was not committed by his orders, and that he never gave the command "no quarter," which was shrieked from a hundred throats when the butchery after surrender commenced—still less did he send word to Major BOOTH that he would give no quarter without surrender. BOOTH and BRADFORD are both dead, and the summons to surrender delivered to them was never, probably, preserved. But we believe that FORREST, with all his cruelty and recklessness, is yet a man of strict veracity, and that he has a soldierly scorn of attempting to palliate his personal conduct by deception. We shall therefore take it for granted that he did not send in the words "no quarter."

But there are certain ugly historic facts which show that his omission to send in these words will be no shield to him in the judgment of posterity. Just before the butchery at Pillow, namely, on the 25th of March, 1864, FORREST demanded of Colonel HICKS the surrender of Paducah in these words—"If you surrender, you shall be treated as prisoners; but, if I have to storm your works, you may

expect no quarter." N. B. FORREST, Major-General commanding." This was just before the butchery; and, the very day after, General BUFORD, one of FORREST's subordinates, demanded of Colonel LAWRENCE the surrender of Columbus, Ky., in these words—"Should I be compelled to take the place by force, no quarter will be shown negro troops whatever." Put this and that together, and tell us how much of the responsibility of Fort Pillow General FORREST shifts from his shoulders, by neglecting to send to BOOTH the precise message which he sent to HICKS and to LAWRENCE.

The truth is, the message of "no quarter" was not needed, as it would not have been heeded. Full well the troops of FORREST understood their business, and without authority they gave "no quarter" to Fort Pillow as by authority they would have given no quarter to Columbus and Paducah, had they been able to take them. The shooting of surrendered black men and women, the burning of white men in their tents, the hanging of the quick with the dead—the whole sickening slaughter is too fresh in memory to need repetition. General LEE tries to help out FORREST's case by "referring to history for numerous cases of indiscriminate slaughter after successful assault," and the two biographers of FORREST, JORDAN and PRYOR report this argument, citing out of MONTAIGNE and the old chronicles cases of all captives in certain castles being "put to the sword." As well cite the unquestioned historic facts regarding the cruelties of CALIGULA for justification of enormities committed in the Nineteenth Century—the sacking of Jerusalem, the wasting of the Palatinate, the siege of Rochelle, for the campaign against the Covenanters, in order to justify PELISSIER in Algeria, or EYRE in Jamaica. The infamy of Fort Pillow will grow blacker and blacker in history, and while the memory of the brave comrades and friends slaughtered there and elsewhere is so fresh, General FORREST is hardly in his right place as a lecturer on loyalty. Where LEE and JOHNSTON hesitated, from instinctive delicacy, SEMMES and FORREST boldly and flauntingly display themselves to the American people.

CONGRESS, at its last session, passed a rather loosely-drawn and slovenly resolve, whose purpose, however, was not wholly obscure, "authorizing and requesting" General SHERMAN to use the most efficient means his judgment would approve to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajo Indians, now held in slavery in the territory adjacent to their homes and their reservation.

In this resolve we observe, as a verbal matter, that peonage and slavery are used as precisely synonymous terms, since those persons are to be "reclaimed from peonage" who are now "held in slavery." We observe, again, that the provision is made to cover only the cases of "women and children," from which, probably, it is to be inferred either that no male Navajos are held as peons, or that, being so held, Congress leaves them to work out their own salvation, on the principle that "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow—by their right arms the conquest must be wrought."

Under this resolution, General SHERMAN has now given instructions to General GETTY how to carry out the Congressional provisions. These instructions are specific, well-considered, and admirably adapted to the case. They are conceived in a practical spirit, and will no doubt accomplish the purpose of the Government.

THERE is an unexpected lull in Indian operations, after FORSYTH's gallant fight on the headwaters of the Republican. However, we may be sure that SHERMAN and SHERIDAN are resolved to "push things" in a style commensurate with their reputation. The trouble is that to discover hostile Indians on the Plains is something like the task of "finding a needle in a haystack." Their fleet ponies carry them beyond the reach of pursuers before a pursuing expedition can be organized, and they separate after a successful or unsuccessful foray, as did the "farmers" in the Shenandoah Valley, after a raid of one of EARLY's columns.

GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK.

ORATION, DELIVERED ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21ST, BY THE HON. GEORGE W. CURTIS, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE COMMEMORATIVE STATUE AT WEST POINT. PRINTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S MANUSCRIPT, AND REVISED BY HIM FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

UNDER this October sky, among these historic hills, with this historic river flowing at our feet, here upon ground that Washington trod, and which knew the darkest tragedy of the Revolution beneath that flag—the bright morning star of hope to the nations—the flag that now floats unchallenged from this central post to the remotest frontier, surrounded by fields golden in the immeasurable harvests, by homes of happiness and peace, by hearts of fidelity to country and to man, we come to honor the memory of the brave and modest soldier who died to give to our homes that peace, to confirm in our hearts that fidelity, to keep those fields prosperous and secure. Your father, men of the Sixth Corps, our soldier, fellow-citizens, the silent, affectionate, heroic leader, whom the eye desiring sees not, whom the ear attentive hears not. "Whose part in all the pomp that fills the circuit of the autumn hills, is that his grave is green." "Death hath this also," says Bacon, "that it openeth the gate to good fame;" but good fame in turn conquers death. He is not dead, although we no more see him. Behold how vast and various is his life. In this fair and noble statue he lives again; on the most heroic page of our history he breathes and moves. In your hearts he is immortal in the deeper splendor of the flag he bore, in the supremacy of the Union he maintained, in the equal liberty in that Union which he secured, in the larger power and increasing justice of the regenerated country that he served, John Sedgwick lives now, and shall live forever, natural, and noble, and beautiful. In the instinct that inspires our hands to build monuments to the illustrious dead, we carve their names upon memorial stone, exquisitely the sculptor molds their forms in bronze or marble; but they carve their own names upon history, they impress civilization with their likeness; and whiter than marble, more lasting than bronze, is the monument which their influence builds in the purer purpose and nobler life of a nation. The American Union is the great monument of Washington and the men of the Revolution—the American Union has the security of equal rights, is the monument of Sedgwick and of 300,000 of our brothers who rest with him. The tale of his life is the simple story of a brave and good man who did his duty, and died in doing it. Sedgwick was but one of the soldiers of the Union in the fierce struggle with which the land still rocks and the air thrills. That struggle is as old as history. It is fought by the tongue and pen as earnestly as with the sword and shell. It is the contest for the largest individual freedom. Now it is a nation fighting for independence; now a man asserting moral and intellectual liberty; now it is Leonidas and the Persians linked in the death-struggle at Thermopylae; then it is Gallileo wrestling with the Inquisition. There upon the Continent of Europe it is Phillip II. and the Netherlands; here in England it is the King and Parliament; yesterday it was the Colonies against the Mother Country; to-day it is the Union against the Confederacy; 300 years ago it was Gerard shooting William of Orange; three years ago it was Wilkes Booth shooting Abraham Lincoln. But everywhere and always, in whatever crude and imperfect form, it is a movement of the same conflict—it is the struggle between those who declare that some men have no rights, and those who hold the truth to be self-evident that all men are created equal.

In Europe, three centuries ago, the cause of the people took form as the Protestant Reform, and transferred to the battle-field was the thirty-years' war. In England—drawn to a finer point in the sermons of stern preachers, in the debates in Parliament, in the loud snarl of pamphlets—it was known as Puritanism. But at length it was preaching and debating no longer. At Edgehill, John Pym's speeches had become pikes, Charles's falsehoods, swords. The Cavalier fought for privilege—the Puritan for the people. The struggle was fierce and long, and when the smoke of battle rolled away, Puritanism remained bivouacked upon the field. But its complete victory was reserved for another century and another continent. The old Puritanism was doubtless gloomy and severe—the tree that bore the rosy and delicate fruit of American liberty was knotted and gnarled. But while the Cavalier, the Tory, and the aristocrat, here as everywhere, have always divided Puritanism, remember that the greatest of all English rulers was a Puritan—the greatest of all England's poets but one was a Puritan. The Puritan policy abroad swept the Mediterranean of pirates, and protected the Protestants of France and Savoy. The Puritan policy at home defended civil and religious liberty against despotism, mitred as a bishop and crowned as a king. Crossing the sea it planted the snows and rocks of New England with the seed of popular liberty and equal rights. The harvest is as vigorous as the soil, for freedom is a rude plant and loves the cooler latitudes. In the auspicious air of a new continent the Puritan spirit became modified, mellowed and enlarged. Out of strength came forth sweetness. Government by church members became government by the people. John Pym became

James Otis. The larger and generous Puritanism of America inspired the Revolution. They were Puritan guns whose echo is endless upon Bunker Hill. It was the Puritan spirit that spoke in the Declaration of Independence. It was the Puritan will that shook the glittering hand of the cavalier Burgoyne from the Hudson. It was to the Puritan idea that Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and eighty-three years later it was the Cavalier who again surrendered to the Puritan under the Appomattox apple-tree. Those stern, sad men, in peaked hats, who prayed in camp and despised love-locks, and at whom quibblers in politics laugh and swear to-day, were the indomitable vanguard of moral and political freedom. If they sniffed in prayer they smote in fight—if they sang through their noses, the hymn they chanted was liberty—if they aimed at a divine monarchy, they have founded the freest, the most enlightened, the most prosperous, the most powerful Republic in history.

As we look back to-day upon that tremendous conflict, we see emerging from the bitter smoke the grim champion of the people, Oliver Cromwell, and by his side there rides a sturdy puritan, Major-General Robert Sedgwick. When Cromwell became Protector he sent his general as a commissioner to Jamaica, and when the King returned the Puritan decided to remain in America. "E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires." And more than a century after Naseby and Worcester, a descendant of Robert Sedgwick, a major in the Revolutionary Army, defended the good old cause at Valley Forge. At the end of the war he was made a major-general of militia, and his house, which the Connecticut Tories had burned while he was away, was rebuilt for him by his townsmen. It was in the little town of Cornwall, in the pleasant valley of the Housatonic, in the north-west part of Connecticut, the State of Putnam and of Wooster; and his grandson, our General John, was born on the 13th September, 1813. He is remembered as quiet farmer's boy, going to the common school, and working in the peaceful fields of Cornwall Hollow. A generous, manly lad, a natural leader among his companions. But the spirit of the Ironsides trooper and of the Continental volunteer was in his blood, and as a little boy he called himself "General John Sedgwick." Thus a soldier, born of soldiers, on the 1st July, 1833, when he was twenty years old, he came here to the Military Academy, where three years later he was graduated, and was promoted second lieutenant of the Second Artillery. He served immediately in the Florida war against the Indians, a little later upon the northern frontier during the Canadian border troubles, and was engaged in recruiting at various stations.

Thirty years ago the profession of arms in this country did not seem to be very alluring; but it is very much to those whom it did allure that we owe our national existence. This Academy, indeed, is accused of aristocratic tendencies of educating a class of men in a republic, not to be self-respecting and thoughtful citizens, but deaf and dumb and blind instruments merely. If the charge be true, it is fatal to West Point. If West Point is a machine in which those born and bound to be moral and responsible men and citizens are ground into slaves, then it is the most pernicious and perilous of all institutions in the country. Why has a large standing army always been considered the curse of liberty and the enemy of civilization? Because a king and a ministry depending upon it might defy reason, humanity, justice and common sense. Because the army was regarded as a vast, insensate trip-hammer, and the king, plus the trip-hammer, might pulverize the people at his pleasure. But the moment the trip-hammer begins to think, that moment the hand of tyranny is relaxed, and the people are relieved. A republic is possible only among thinking men. In a republic, therefore, political interest and power are not the privilege of a few; they are the imperative duty of all. Every man need not be an active partisan, but no man has a right permanently to excuse himself from knowledge and interest in public affairs. The only hope for all is in the general intelligence and the general conscience, and there can be no general knowledge, if individual men and classes are willing to be ignorant. Therefore it is that in this country, while every man is true to the conditions of a Republic, there is no need of a huge standing army, for the great body of the citizens is the army. The arms they bear, in Kossuth's phrase, are bayonets that think, and the officers whom they professionally educate are no more justified in renouncing the fundamental duties of citizens than the rest of the people. An American citizen who, under the plea that he is a soldier, excuses himself from political responsibility and duty, betrays his country. Eighty years ago, when the French Guards refused to fire upon the people of Paris, Charles Fox said that the French had abolished the fear of a standing army, because they had shown that in becoming a soldier a man remained a citizen. A storm of reproach followed his words. But if the spirit of them be not true, a soldier is the most contemptible of men. Discipline and obedience, indeed, are indispensable to military service. But when the position of any honorable man anywhere requires him to do what seems to him unjust, mean, wicked—he will resign his position and retain his manly honor.

In your name, gentlemen, and in your presence—here, in the school in which our officers are trained, I deny that to become a soldier is to cease to be a citizen and a man. I deny that a soldier is a moral hermaphrodite for whom right and wrong do not exist. I deny that in a noble breast, whether in or out of uniform, the sense of loyalty to a flag will be deeper and stronger than that of loyalty to conscience and to manhood. And if our own heaven-born stars and stripes should ever become the black flag of infamy and injustice, it is an insult to you as to your fellow-citizens, to suppose that you or they would imagine it to be an honorable duty to bear it. We are citizens of the world before we are citizens of a country, we are men before we are Americans, *ubi libertas ibi patria*, and our duty as Americans is to make America the home of noble men, and that flag the flag of liberty for mankind. In our late

war it was not the resignation of their commissions by those who felt, however mistaken in our judgment, that they could not honestly fight under the flag which cast so deep an odium upon them. It was not the conscience, it was the want of conscience. It was not the honest conviction, it was the treachery that was so despicable. If Benedict Arnold, whose name is forever tragically associated with this spot, had honestly resigned his commission, the consequences might for a time have been deplorable; but his name would not be infamous. It was the treachery that doomed him to eternal execration. It was not that Twigg wished to leave the army, it was his base surrender of men and material that blackens his name. It was not the resignation of Lee that forever marks him, it was his following the flag of a cause which he confessed he saw no reason for unrolling. The condemnation of all the West Pointers who resigned was not of the soldiers, but of the men. It was that they obeyed the authority of States, which they said they held to be paramount, when that authority ordered them to raise the flag of injustice and inhumanity. If it be said that a soldier must obey commands, whatever they may be, I reply that no honorable man will remain for a moment in a position which demands dishonor. If King Herod order his officer to slay all infants under two years of age, he will refuse longer to be an officer of Herod's, and if every officer did so, Herod's murders would be left undone. "I have ever had in my mind," said Algernon Sidney, "that when God should cast me into such a condition as that I cannot save my life but by doing an indecent thing, he shows me the time has come when I should resign it," and when that time came he did resign it. He did not say that my King orders it, my State commands it; he said, my conscience forbids it, and he died. But the records of the Academy show that the officers educated here had not merged the man in the soldier. They had retained and exercised the rights and duties of citizens. West Point, at least, had not made them machines. And let the tree be judged by its fruits. In the month of June, 1861, there were 820 living graduates of West Point: from the slave States there were 311, of whom 163 refused to follow the fortunes of their States. Add to those who resigned and were dismissed, 16 from the free States, and of the whole 820 only 178 renounced the flag of the Union. "Nearly four-fifths of its graduate officers remained faithful," says General Cullum in his biographical register of West Point; "one-half of those from the South stood firm by the Stars and Stripes, and in the battles for the Union, one-fifth of those engaged laid down their lives, more than one-third and probably one-half were wounded." If the Rebellion in the interest of aristocracy was officered by West Pointers, so was the people's army of the Union; and if the military chief of the Rebellion had been superintendent of this Academy, he surrendered to the military chief of the Union, who had been its pupil. At the end of the Revolution, General Washington was made President, not only for his military renown, but for these qualities which the people know that they could trust in the civil administration of the Republic. Washington, as President, recommended the establishment of this Academy, and when, after the fierce but triumphant struggle to save, upon the true principles of the Republic, the Government and the Union which he founded, those who have succeeded look to find a successor of his whose character and career promise an administration which will secure peace, with liberty and honor, their eyes, their hearts, and their hopes turn to a graduate of West Point.

It is not possible, and you will not expect, that I should trace our soldier step by step in his career. Before the late war, his service was that of all the officers of his time, and he rose, by brave and brilliant conduct in the field and faithful duty out of it, until the spring of 1861, which found him major of the First Cavalry, and engaged in the building of Fort Wise, near Pike's Peak, in Colorado. From this remote retirement the shot at Sumpter brought him into the constant and conspicuous service in which the brief remainder of his life was passed. In March, 1861, he was lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry; in April, colonel of the First; in August he was appointed in the place of Robert E. Lee, colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, and in the same month brigadier-general of Volunteers, serving in the defenses of Washington and along the Potomac in Maryland. When the Virginia Peninsular campaign opened John Sedgwick was a division commander, and his story to his death is that of the Army of the Potomac.

See how the story opened; for it ended as it began. After the battle of Williamsburg the first considerable action was that of Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. The mass of the Union Army lay upon the eastern side of the Chickahominy, and two corps, counting about 30,000 men, were upon the other shore. A furious storm in the night promised to swell the river to an impassable flood, and in the morning the whole rebel force bore down upon the Union lines, to annihilate one wing of the army in full sound and sight of their brothers, hopelessly separated from them. All the morning the battle hotly raged, the Union troops were slowly, slowly driven back. By noon the river began to rise. General Sumner, who was upon the eastern shore, and in whose corps General Sedgwick commanded a division, was ordered to cross, and he sent word to Sedgwick, the "always ready," as General Scott used to call him, to advance; but, as Sedgwick came toward the bridge, he saw that the river had become a sea, sweeping fiercely by. Far out in the midst of the waves a plank, apparently anchored, showed the channel; beyond the further end of the plank the waters stretched for a quarter of a mile. It was a perilous task to feel his way through the water with a heavy battery of twenty-four guns, and then to trust a frail, trembling plank for the passage of the channel. But the smoke and roar of the battle beyond the flood came nearer and nearer, and he knew that his brethren were sorely pressed. After a calm, thoughtful survey, he gave the word "forward." Into the waters moved the steady line; the gun-carriages

sunk almost to the guns; floundered, staggered. But painfully dragging on, soldiers and batteries crossed the quivering bridge, which was whirled away as they left it. Toiling again through the swift water and the mire, an hour and a half before sunset Sedgwick came upon the field. The rebels, flushed with success, were driving their victorious columns as a wedge between the centre and the right of our wavering forces, but, like his ironside ancestor, Sedgwick swiftly advanced, formed his line, opened his batteries, and shattered the wedge. The wasted foe recoiled before his tremendous fire, his whole division in blazing line of battle moved steadily on, seized the stricken enemy, hurled him into the woods, and the battle of Fair Oaks was won.

On the 4th of July, 1863, Sedgwick was made major-general of Volunteers. In all that great army, struggling in the slimy toils of the Peninsula, there was no officer more trusted and beloved than this most unobtrusive man, this almost ideal American soldier. In person not tall, with dark hair, dark, still, almost solemn eyes, with the tranquil aspect of reserved power, who did not talk much or loudly, but who was always gayly chaffing his associates, who was smilingly suspicious of newspaper fame, and never went to Washington; a man of iron will, promptly obedient, and therefore requiring exact obedience. In council clear and swift, in action every faculty nimbly alive, his powers intensely concentrated, his soul glowing with eager purpose, as at a white heat, but not mastered either by victory or defeat. He had all the cardinal soldierly qualities, the positive masculine manly traits, but with them that depthless tenderness and sweet humor that complete the finest natures.

One night a young officer of his staff whom he tenderly loved had been absent at a merry-making, and, losing his way homeward, did not return until after daybreak. As he entered, the general, who had feared some mischief to his friend, with a severe air said inquiringly, "Well, sir?" The young officer, grieved by the apparent censure, began eagerly to explain; but the general's face softened with inexpressible affection, and, rising, this man, who never saw wife or child, with a father's fondness laid his hand upon the young man's shoulder and quietly kissed him.

Simple in his habits, and of a rustic modesty of manner, Sedgwick's humor played pleasantly over every event. Sitting one day at headquarters, in plain undress, a Yankee soldier sauntered up, and said:

"Say, old fellow, do you live here about headquarters? Can you do a fellow a good turn?"

"I cannot exactly say," replied the general, "until I know what it is."

"I want an order on the commissary for a canteen of whisky for some friends who have come over to see me."

"Well," said he, "the commissary is a friend of mine, and you can try what friendship will do," and he wrote a few words on the back of a letter, folded it, and handed it to the soldier.

The man looked at it, and when he saw at the bottom "John Sedgwick," he raised his wondering and abashed eyes, gazed long and with mingled respect and affection at his commander, folded the paper carefully and put it in his pocket. The commissary never saw it, but doubtless some wife, or child, or mother, or sweetheart, cherishes the story and paper, and loves the memory of John Sedgwick.

This was the man whom, early on the morning of the battle of Antietam, we see advancing in line under a terrible fire through the famous bloody cornfield already won and lost. Ricketts and Meade had driven the Rebels back, and in their turn been overwhelmed. Hooker had demanded of Doubleday his best brigade, and joining it to the line that Hartsuff led, once more the fiery Rebel mass recoiled. Mansfield had fallen; Hartsuff was wounded; Hooker himself was wounded, and as he retired the Rebels threw fresh men upon the field. These Sedgwick encountered. His peremptory orders were to advance, but his quick eye saw at once the imminent danger, for the supporting division was too far away. He moved partly by the flank to cover the gap, but the enemy saw it also and dashed swiftly in. Sedgwick's ranks wavered; they were shattered; struck by a bullet in the leg, and again in the wrist, pale and dripping with his own blood, he rode among his soldiers while the hurricane of fire and death devoured them, and his mighty will strove to re-form his melting columns and hold the enemy at bay, but in the midst a third shot struck him, and he was borne insensible from the field. He rejoined the Army on the 22d December, 1863, and on the 5th January, 1863, Gen. Sedgwick was placed in command of the Sixth Corps. It had loved its old commanders, Generals Franklin and "Baldy" Smith, and it received the new leader coolly. But brave men love a hero, and when the story of Fair Oaks, of the Seven Days, and of Antietam came thrilling from the warm hearts of Sedgwick's old division of the Second Corps to the willing ears of the Sixth, the Sixth, hearing what its new general had been, knew what he would be, and the corps and the general soon proved each other's quality.

When General Hooker decided upon the movement at Chancellorsville, Sedgwick, with his own corps, 22,000 strong, and General Gibbon's Division of the Second Corps, 6,000 strong, crossed the Rappahannock two or three miles below Fredericksburg. He was ordered to advance toward Chancellorsville, fall upon the rebel rear simultaneously with Hooker in front and so destroy the rebel army. At three in the morning, under a bright moon, Sedgwick began his march; the enemy immediately opened fire and at daylight Sedgwick, fighting his way, was entering Fredericksburg instead of Chancellorsville. His advance was impeded by the enemy entrenched upon Mary's Hill, and after carefully disposing his men and planting his guns, Sedgwick at eleven o'clock gave the order to assault. Forward went Newton's Third Division, jubilant and resistless, like a great glittering wave, and swept straight over the hostile works, then pressing on with his own corps, leaving Gibbon at Fredericksburg. General Sedgwick met the enemy at Salem Church. Meanwhile, Lee had baffled Hooker, and with a con-

stantly increasing force stayed Sedgwick's advance. All night the Sixth Corps lay upon their arms. Hooker was no longer an obstacle to the rebel chief, and with the full force of his victorious army he turned, struck Sedgwick in the flank, and the Sixth Corps, which had achieved a success so splendid upon that tragical field was enveloped in the general disaster of the army. As the Sixth Corps marched from field to field, from the heights of Fredericksburg toward the hills of Gettysburg, the indomitable will of the general urged the men so ardently that they called themselves "Sedgwick's cavalry" and declared they were kept upon the gallop. They said he only halted when his horse gave out, and when he stopped every day to watch from the roadside the passing columns, the men shouted good-humoredly from the ranks,

"Get another horse and come on, we'll wait for you, Uncle John, we're in no hurry, Uncle John."

And if the general smiled, the shouts became a laugh, which broke along the ranks, and echoed from the regiments until whole brigades rang with the loud response of merriment to "Uncle John's" kind smile.

But it was a weary march to Pennsylvania in the frowning early summer of 1863, and the eve of the battle of Gettysburg brought a dispatch from General Meade, which found General Sedgwick just gone into camp after a hard day's toil. But he saw what must be done, and at 9 o'clock at night his columns began the march. All through the hot July night, at a quickstep after the weary day, they pushed manfully on—brave boys who helped to save a nation. Sedgwick was never more aroused; his unconquerable will nerved and moved the long ranks of his army as the force of the ocean urges the waves. If his generals suggested that there must be some rest or the corps would straggle, he replied shortly, "Have you seen Meade's order?" When the corps made a brief halt for breakfast he ate nothing, but passed constantly among the troops, then gave the order to advance; and when one of his division commanders was three minutes late in moving his column, the General exclaimed: "Tell him if he is ever so tardy again I will—" but no threat reach the trusty lieutenant and none was meant; but the distant thunder of the great battle even then announced the struggle, and the untiring leader, his soldierly soul aflame, knew that his absence might lose the day. This ironside fervor again inspired the men, and at 2 o'clock, foot-sore, staggering, weary, having marched thirty miles since 9 o'clock of the evening before, the columns of the Sixth Corps came upon the memorable field. They were exhausted and held in reserve; but so sharp and furious was the struggle that their aid was constantly demanded, and Sedgwick sent brigade after brigade of those indomitable soldiers, who stayed the rebel onsets, and so had their glorious part in the crowning mercy of Gettysburg, that drove armed rebellion from the loyal States, and gave the true heart of patriotism an exulting faith in final victory.

Before going into winter quarters the army forced the passage of the Rappahannock. At Rappahannock Station the enemy was entrenched on both sides of the river. Against this position Sedgwick led the Fifth and Sixth Corps under instructions to push the enemy across that day. Until sunset the artillery thundered in vain. Then the general riding to the centre of the Sixth Corps asked General Wright, commanding, if the works could be carried by an infantry assault.

"We can try, sir," said General Wright.

"What do you think, sir?"

"I think we can, sir."

Brigadier-General Russell came up.

"General Russell, can we take this position by an infantry assault?"

"I think we can, sir."

"Very well, sir," said Sedgwick, "do it."

And Russell leading through the fiery hail from the rifle pits, through the smoke and roar and dust of the storm of battle, his frail and silent and unflinching line, advance steadily across that dreadful field into the "jaws of death, into the mouth of hell," nor spoke until the bayonets clashed. Then his word was "surrender," and as the enemy crumbled and fled, the "Boys in Blue" rent the air with three triumphant Yankee cheers, and "Uncle John" knew that his trusty children of the Sixth Corps had done it. In the following winter during the illness of General Meade, General Sedgwick commanded the Army of the Potomac; but so free was he from ambition or so modestly distrustful of his capacity, that he had twice declined the formal offer of the permanent command. The winter slowly wore away, the most ample preparations was made for the operations of the year, and with the opening spring the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States began the last campaign against the rebellion. You, gentlemen, helped to make the history which I describe, the famous story at which the world still wonders, with which the loyal heart of the country beats forever grateful. But before we mark the individual part of Sedgwick in that great campaign, let us see it as a whole.

On the 30th of April, 1865, President Lincoln wrote to Lieutenant-General Grant: "And now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you." And, indeed, if the names of those who win battles that save civilization are dear to the heart of man, how cherished will be that of the taciturn, tenacious soldier, the lieutenant-general, whom nothing could shake off from success. Neither the tool of political tricksters, nor the dupe of his own ambition, he showed himself in the final campaign the true type of American genius in action. Grimly in earnest, he knew that war is not conciliation, and that the rebellion was to be suppressed, and suppressed only by the destruction of rebel life and rebel supplies. He knew that we could better lose a hundred lives than the rebellion could lose fifty; and he knew also that terrible sacrifice was the least bloody road to peace. Breaking up on the Rapidan in early May, he forced his fiery way through the wilderness, and was called a butcher. By terrible blows he drove the enemy; by swift and silent marches he flanked them;

and was called a blunderer. By one of the most masterly and daring of military movements his resistless will threw his whole army over the James, and pushed the enemy into his capital; and he was called incapable. The operations in the Shenandoah failed. Those to the south of Richmond miscarried; public impatience grew, and passionate doubt and despondency clouded the summer.

"Will he do it?" asked in whispers the lovers of liberty.

"He'll do no more," shouted the exultant friends of the rebellion. They did not know the man. They did not remember Vicksburg; they did not remember Chattanooga. "I shall fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was the only reply. It did take all summer. It took all winter. But he fought it out and followed up that line to victory. Undismayed by delay, undisturbed by impatience, holding Richmond in both hands, he ordered Thomas to annihilate Hood—and he did it. He ordered Terry to take Fort Fisher—and he took it. He ordered Sheridan to sweep the Shenandoah—and he scoured it clean.

And Sherman—where was he? Suddenly the thick cloud of loyal doubts and fears and of rebel rumors parted, and revealed Sherman sauntering through Georgia—eating turkeys and sweet potatoes. Like a gnat, Wade Hampton hovered upon his path, trying to sting, and was brushed away. A gust of Wheeler's Cavalry blew off Kilpatrick's hat. Fort McAllister crumbled at Sherman's touch. Hardee stole from Savannah like a thief in the night. The terror of Sherman's presence, a hundred miles away, emptied Charleston of rebel troops—as when a huge craft passes in the river, the waters recede from the distant banks. Across Georgia, across South Carolina, into North Carolina, he moved unopposed, spreading his terrible wings, and scouring the land with fire. Then, with the accumulated force of fragments, Johnson dashed against one of his arms at Bentonville. Sherman threw him prostrate in the dust with one hand, and stretched out the other to grasp that of his great commander upon the James. The silent captain by the river, still holding his antagonist fast in his capital, had now shown, by the end of March, that the army of that antagonist was the rebellion, and he prepared to strike. At the extreme left of his line the sting of the swift and fiery Sheridan struck the enemy first. He winced, and sullenly recoiled. But sharper grew the sting—swifter and more fiery, until the word came—"Sheridan is sweeping all before him from the West!" Then the genius of the great captain, seconded by the tireless valor of his soldiers, lightened all along the line,—struck everywhere at once, burst over the enemy's works, crushed his ranks, forced his retreat, and at the same moment, the master, loosening his victorious columns in pursuit, choked the rebel flight, and overwhelmed Lee and his army as the Red Sea engulfed Pharaoh and his host. So opened and closed the great campaign. So the Army of the Potomac, often baffled, struck an immortal blow, and gave the right hand of heroic fellowship to their brethren of the West. So the silent captain, when all his lieutenants had secured their separate fame, put on the crown of victory and ended civil war.

But with what mournful and pitying eyes did liberty survey her triumph, bought, as all her great triumphs have been, with tears and blood and heart-break. How truly sang her poet amid the ghastly tempest of battle:

We wait beneath the furnace blast,
The pangs of transformation;
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mould anew the nation.

From the happy homes among the hills and valleys, upon the seashore and the prairie, three hundred thousand brave and beloved had marched to the field and returned no more. Him, also, whom your hearts recall, whom his native State mourns, whom his country honors—who fondly said, as he stood at his door looking out upon the soft Housatonic landscape, "Is there another spot on earth so beautiful as Cornwall Hollow?"—him, also, the green fields of Cornwall Hollow shall behold no more. Emerging from the Wilderness on the 9th of May, the army was concentrated around Spotsylvania Court-house, General Sedgwick and his corps holding the left of the line. It was Monday morning, and the general was watching his men place the guns. He was sitting under a tree, talking with General McMahon, his adjutant-general and warm personal friend, one of the young heroes whom the war discovered and developed, and whose brilliant service and rapid promotion, showed how wisely Sedgwick chose his men. The General was speaking proudly and tenderly of his staff and his corps, when, observing some mistake in the work of the men, he said abruptly, "that's wrong." He and his adjutant arose together, and as they moved toward the working parties, the rebel sharpshooters began to fire. The soldiers dodged as the bullets whistled. "Come, come, men," said the general, smiling, "Dodging for single bullets! Why, they couldn't hit an elephant at this distance." "Ah, General," said one of the men behind a tree, "I've tried it, and believe in dodging." "Very well, my man," said Sedgwick, "go to your place, but I tell you they can't hit an elephant here." He turned, still smiling, to continue the conversation with his adjutant, who heard the sharp, low, singing sound of a bullet, ending dully, and Sedgwick sank slowly to the ground. His friend, McMahon, vainly tried to support him. He bent over him, and spoke to him with passionate eagerness. But Sedgwick did not answer. His eyes were closed. His hands were clasped. The sweet smile lingered upon his face. A little blood trickled down the cheek from beneath the left eye. His heart beat gently for a moment, and was still.

The country heard of his death as of the loss of an army. It was concealed from his soldiers lest they should be unnerved in battle. Then from the sylvan bower among the old woods of Spotsylvania, in which it was tenderly laid that morning, Connecticut, remembering Putnam and Wooster—Connecticut, mother of the Grant's and the Sherman's; of Ellsworth, Win-

throp, Ward, and Lyon, who had sent her children to every famous field of the war, received with love and sorrow and perpetual proud remembrance, the dead body of John Sedgwick. On the Sunday after he fell, borne by his neighbors amid the tears of silent thousands, and wrapped in the flag, he was buried in Cornwall Hollow. No military salute was fired above his grave; but one solitary peal of distant thunder sublimely suggested the soldier's life and death.

Sedgwick died, but the victory was won. What was the victory? It was twofold. First it was the revelation of an overpowering national instinct as the foundation of the Union. It dissipated old theories. It interpreted the Constitution. Plant a homogenous people under one Government along the coast of a virgin continent. Let them gradually overspread it to the farther sea—speaking the same language, virtually of the same religious faith, intermarrying and cherishing common heroic traditions. Suppose them sweeping from end to end of their vast domain without passports, the physical perils of their increasing extent constantly modified by science. Steam and the telegraph making Maine and Oregon neighbors, their trade enormous, their prosperity a miracle, their Commonwealth of unsurpassed power and importance in the world, and you may theorize of divided sovereignty as you will, but you have supposed an imperial nation, which may indeed be a power of evil as well as of good, but which, until it is fatally demoralized, can no more recede into its original elements and local sources than this abounding river, pouring broad and resistless into the sea, can turn backward to the petty forest-springs, and rills whence it flows. "No, no," murmurs the exultant river, "when you take the blue out of the sky; when you can steal heat from fire; when you can strip splendor from the morning, then, and not before, may you reclaim your separate drops in me."

"Yes, yes, my river," answers the Union; "you speak for me. I am no more a child, but a man; no longer a confederacy, but a nation. The States are the members; I am the body. I am no more Virginia, New York, Carolina, or Massachusetts. I am the United States of America, one and indivisible!"

Amen! roar Gettysburg and Vicksburg and Port Royal. Amen! thunders the *Kearsarge* as she sinks the *Alabama*. Amen! sings Sherman as he marches to the sea. Amen! says Sedgwick as he sinks dead at Spotsylvania.

But the victory was more than that. A great nation may be a great curse to humanity. An imperial flag may be a black flag of injustice. It is not great power; it is the great *use* of power that is admirable. The true triumph of the war is, not that the Union shall henceforth be an undivided Power merely, but that it shall be an undivided Power of Justice and Equal Rights. From the first, two principles have struggled for its control; and the evil principle, finding that, by all the laws of heaven and of human prosperity, it was failing, sought to ruin what it could not rule. Baffled in its bloody effort, let us now take care—with malice toward none, with charity for all—that it be baffled forever. But this can be done only by constant activity. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, because its foe is as crafty as it is cruel. If it is beaten in one form it will try another. The magician who was a tiger yesterday will be a fox to-day. Sedgwick died to preserve the integrity of the Union. We live that we may preserve its justice. From the three hundred thousand who see not this peaceful autumn sun, from field and river, from mount and sea, from the blood in the streets of Baltimore, from the torture and despair of Andersonville, from Fort Wagner and Fort Pillow, and Spotsylvania, from all your heroic fields, men of the Sixth Corps, and from your brothers who are buried there, comes the glorious cry, "We conquered under the flag of the Union, the flag that promised liberty. We won our victory and died. See that you die rather than surrender it."

Officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps. For the last time you stand here together, and before parting, never as a corps to meet again, your hands and hearts, that with his beat back the cruel flames of war, here upon the spot he loved so well, in tender memory of him and in bond of faithful union among yourselves, raise this statue to the brave and gentle Sedgwick. It is wrought of cannon that with his eye watching you and his heart trusting you, you captured in the blazing fury of battle. It is a monument of your valor as well as of his devotion. His modesty would have refused it for himself, but his affection would have accepted it from you. Here leave it, under the sky and among the hills! Upon this soldiers' field it shall outwatch, at its silent post, the sentinels of to-day—the sentinels of coming years. This noble pageant—this living multitude—these spoken words, this war of cannon, these peals of echoing music, shall pass away. But thou, mute soldier, shalt remain! Thy lips shall speak when we are gone! And to the young and docile hearts that, through long years hereafter, shall hither come to give themselves to the service of the flag, say, changeless lips, for us—say, for America—say, for mankind, "That flag is the flag of liberty and justice, and, therefore, the flag of peace!"

THREE companies of the Artillery School, viz: Company A, Third Artillery, Major Shinn commanding; Company G, First Artillery, Major Dillenbach commanding; Company C, Fifth Artillery, Major Rittenhouse commanding, left Fort Monroe, October 18th, on special service. Their destination is unknown, but it is supposed to be Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., respectively.

SECOND Lieutenant H. L. Street, First Cavalry, has been relieved from duty with the Cavalry recruits ordered to Fort Vancouver, and will report to commanding general Department of California, as directed in Special Orders No. 134, current series, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific.

CHAPLAIN Alvin G. White, U. S. Army, has been tried by a General Court-martial and being found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; violation of the 6th Article of War, and disobedience of orders; has been sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States. This sentence has been approved by the President, and Chaplain White accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Army from October 17th.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

OCT. 18TH.

Anderson, Ch. W., Major.
Applewhite, J. C., Captain.
Bartlin, Fred., Captain.
Bennet, Orlando, Captain.
Brown, Kisha, Captain. (2)
Crawford, L. B., Colonel.
Davis, C. N., Captain.
Donan, P., Colonel.
Erickson, John, Captain.

Francis, J. C., Captain.
Mac Ivor, Harry, Colonel. (4)
Mallett, Peter, Colonel.
Needham, Daniel, Colonel.
Richardson, Charles, Colonel.
Speed, James R., Captain.
Taylor, R. F., Colonel.
Turner, David S., Colonel.

OCT. 19TH.

Davies, David, Captain.
Edwards, Nelson, Captain.
Everson, Alfred, Captain.
Goode, T. C., Colonel.
Jacks, Thomas, Captain.
Jamson, J. J., Captain.
Just, Henry, Captain.
Levy, P., Captain.

Magruder, J. L., Major-General.
Pardee, B. S., Colonel.
Samuels, Samuel, Captain.
Sibley, H. H., General.
Simmons, John, Captain.
Vibert, J. A., Captain.
Warren, A., Major.
West, Samuel, Captain.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCT. 10.—Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Coghlan, to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.
Lieutenant W. M. Folger, to duty on board the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.
Ensigns Ed. Woodman and J. N. Hemphill, to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.
OCT. 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clark, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vandalia*.
Surgeon William T. Hood, to duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard.
OCT. 13.—Commander William T. Truxtum, to command the *Jamestown*.
Passed Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins, to duty on board the *Jamestown*.
Cadet Engineer James Steel and Charles P. Howell, to duty on board the *Contocook*.
Carpenter Warren Barnard, to duty on board the *Saratoga*.
OCT. 14.—Paymaster C. P. Wallach, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vandalia*.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms, to duty at New Orleans, La.
OCT. 15.—Carpenter George E. Barcham, to duty on board the *Guard*.

DETACHED.

OCT. 12.—Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Cook, from duty on board the *Vandalia*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
Surgeon Jacob S. Dungan, from duty at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Cyane*.
Surgeon Louis Zyzyony, from duty on board the *Cyane*.
OCT. 13.—Captain James M. Frailey, from command of the *Saranac*.
Paymaster F. H. Swan, from duty on board the *Saranac*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, from duty on board the *Saranac*, and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.
First Assistant Engineer H. D. McKean, from duty on board the *Contocook*, and placed on waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineers J. S. Ogden and G. H. Kearney, from duty on board the *Saranac*, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.
OCT. 14.—Paymaster F. H. Hinman, from duty at New Orleans, La., and ordered to settle his accounts.
Paymaster B. J. Cahoon, from duty on board the receiving ship *Vandalia*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
OCT. 16.—Paymaster Thomas H. Looker, from duty as fleet paymaster of the South Pacific Squadron, and ordered to settle his accounts.

ORDERS REVOKED.

OCT. 10.—Ensign E. W. Watson, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to duty at League Island, Pa.
OCT. 13.—First Assistant Engineers A. H. Able, N. P. Towne, and Second Assistant Engineer W. L. Bailie, to duty on board the *Saranac*.

RESIGNED.

OCT. 15.—Carpenter O. W. Griffiths.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCT. 12.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

DETACHED.

OCT. 10.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Rogers, and Acting Ensigns John H. Chapman and Lewis Kenny, from duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., and granted leave for discharge.
OCT. 12.—Mate David Fueller, from duty at the Naval Academy, and granted leave for discharge.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. C. Brooks, from duty on board the *Powhatan*.
OCT. 13.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. H. Chesney and H. C. Rhodes, from duty on board the *Iroquois*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward McElmell, from duty on board the *Contocook*, and ordered to the *Penobscot*.
Mate M. K. Henderson, from duty on board the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Drummond, from duty at the Pensacola Navy-yard, and granted leave for discharge.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

OCT. 10.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Ed. S. Perkins.
OCT. 12.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons W. H. Pierson and George H. Butler.
OCT. 13.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Reuben Smith.
Mate A. T. Jennings.
OCT. 15.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wheeler and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. F. Tourtelotte.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Master John V. Cook, from the 10th inst.
Acting Ensigns Woodward Carter, from the 9th inst., Seth Hard and Le Roy Fitch, from the 12th inst.
Mates John Donnelly, from the 10th inst., and G. H. Cole, from the 12th inst.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John E. McKay, from the 13th inst.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. O'Neill, from the 14th inst.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Cotter, from the 12th inst., and William Finn, from the 13th inst.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 17, 1868:

Wm. D. Gerry, ordinary seaman, Sept. 16th, Mare Island, Cal.
Charles D. Griswold, ensign, July 5th, Burlington, Vt.
James Manning, captain, fore-castle, Sept. 21st, U. S. ship *Saco*, at Aspinwall.
Stephen McElroy, second-class boy, August 16, 1864, Navy-yard, Washington City.
Philip Camel, landsman, May 25th, U. S. ship *Saginaw*.
Richard Brown, seaman, August 13th, U. S. ship *Tuscarora*, Valparaiso, Chili.
Henry Clark, seaman, August 26th, U. S. ship *Tuscarora*.

List of the lost on board the U. S. store ship *Fredonia*, in the earthquake at Arica, Peru, on the 13th of August, 1868:

Acting Master Benjamin Dyer and wife.
Acting Master David Organ.*
Paymaster's Clerk J. G. Cromwell.
Paymaster's Writer T. W. Hunt.*
Apothecary Rudolph Borgstedt.
Boatswain's Mate Nicholas Scravensand.
Carpenter's Mate George Binder.
Yeoman Charles White.*
Ship's Cook Sylvester Huggins.*
Coxswain August Muller.*
Quartermaster Simon Janner.
Cabin Steward John Lambach.*
Wardroom Steward John Smith.
Captain Hold Joseph W. Kren.*
Seaman Henry Hazenburgh.*
Seaman William Peterson.*
Seaman Richard Murray.*
Seaman Charles Venderborn.*
Seaman Jacob King.
Seaman Peter Johnson, } Brothers.
Seaman Henry Johnson, }
Seaman Henry Voss.
Seaman Henry Gallen.
Seaman Hans Holm.
Seaman Charles Shoemaker.
Ordinary Seaman John Wiggers.
Ordinary Seaman Ah Fong.
N. B.—The bodies of those marked thus * were recovered.
The crew were all Germans or Swedes; if I remember, save S. Huggins and John Smith, from Jamaica, and Ah Fong, from China.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

Captain G. W. Doty; Paymaster W. W. Williams; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois; Quartermaster August Jansen; Master-at-Arms Charles Serille.
I certify the above to be correct, to the best of my knowledge.
F. L. Du Bois, Passed Assistant surgeon.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THIRD BRIGADE.—It is customary at West Point for the non-commissioned staff to salute at reviews, parades, guard mountings, and all occasions when the command is rendering honors.

I. D. G.—The regulation hat should be looped up on the right side for mounted men, and on the left for foot soldiers. Paragraph 1,517, of the Regulations was intended to describe the cord worn by hospital stewards. You will observe that all after that is miscellaneous and belongs to the general section, headed "trimmings."

C. W. B.—Paragraph 1,079, of the Regulations, is designed to prevent you from annoying or being annoyed by your neighbors. Paragraph 1,078 says, "the quarters of an officer shall be composed of certain rooms, designated by the quartermaster and the commanding officer." So "two rooms and one as kitchen," under the provision of paragraph 1,079, cannot be selected from the different sets of quarters.

SUBALTERN.—It must depend upon the size of the garrison whether a captain can be detailed as officer of the guard. In a large garrison or command there would be nothing improper in such a detail. The commanding officer, however, must decide this point. If there are an insufficient number of officers at a post, to have an officer of the day and an officer of the guard, the highest non-commissioned officer in the detail should command the guard. The guard should then be inspected by the adjutant, (see page 355 Upton's Tactics). The officer of the day cannot, according to regulations, be officer of the guard.

Arms should be presented to the new guard on its approach to the guard-house whether it be commanded by a sergeant or not.

Sentries in sentry boxes should have their bayonets fixed as they are detailed and posted for defensive purposes so when they carry their arms in the position of secure. Sentinels posted in buildings hallways, etc., should present arms to the officer of the day unless otherwise ordered.

C. A.—Asks the following:

General rules for reviews, Upton's Tactics, page 379, paragraph 9, prescribe that troops on the march will carry their arms at right shoulder shift. Does this apply to *passing in review* at guard mounting and at the review of a single battalion?

It does not, troops "on the march" must not be mixed up with reviews, parades and other ceremonies.

COMPANY I, THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—A regimental quartermaster or commissary sergeant doing duty as post quartermaster company sergeant, is not entitled to any extra pay for this service. The extra pay due discharged soldiers is usually paid them by the quartermaster's department on separate rolls. The amount due them is sometimes placed on their final statements, although the former plan is more usual. In making the grand rounds the non-commissioned officer should march between the privates and the officer of the day in rear of his escort.

CONSTANT READER.—Asks us to inform himself and others where the left hand should be in the first motion of "carry arms" from an "order arms" according to Upton's Tactics. "Tactics say the piece will be raised as high as the right breast, etc. etc., grasping it under the right hand with the left, etc., then it says the piece will be pressed against the right shoulder with the left hand. The question is, should the left hand be brought as high as the right shoulder, or remain in the same position or height as when grasped under the right hand? which would leave it, as you may see, about two inches below the right breast, which necessarily makes this movement appear clumsy."

The left hand should remain as when the piece is seized under the right hand.

VETERAN SECOND CORPS.—Your letter was received to late for use in this issue of the JOURNAL.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 93.—We are of opinion that the order relating to the examination of enlisted men does not exclude those from any branch of the service. You should therefore apply to the Secretary of War for examination, forwarding your application through your immediate commanding officer.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE FIELD-DAY.

The field-day of this brigade, which was originally ordered for Thursday, October 15th, and was postponed until Tuesday, Oct. 20th, finally came off on that day. The regiments composing this brigade are the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-sixth, and a battery of howitzers, under the command of Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole, forming one of the best brigade organizations in the State. The regiments and the battery assembled at the Prospect Park parade-ground, the place designated for the field-day, in the morning, occupying the time until noon in drilling. The brigade line was formed at half-past one, when Brigadier-General Meserole, accompanied by his staff, came on the ground and assumed command. From this time until four o'clock the general exercised the infantry troops in the evolutions of the brigade, evincing a knowledge of that part of the tactics which was highly creditable to him. The movements called for comprised all the important parts of title sixth of Upton's Tactics, which were executed in a highly creditable manner.

During the drill the ground was kept clear by means of a guard, consisting of details from the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh. The sentinels of the guard were generally efficient in keeping the spectators from crossing their beats, but they were not well instructed in their duties, although the men of the Twenty-third did better than those of the Forty-seventh. The regiments were not marched at a support, and, as a sergeant of the guard remarked, "it seemed impossible to keep the soldiers from congregating where the ladies were." This is natural enough, considering the numbers of the fair sex present, both in carriages and on foot; but then it must be remembered that a soldier on duty should not be enticed into a neglect of duty by any siren, be she ever so lovely. The drill was a complete success throughout, and was one of the finest displays of brigade maneuvering that has taken place in Brooklyn for many a long day. As the day was decidedly bleak and unpleasant for the men, who were without overcoats, the drilling was discontinued shortly after four o'clock, when the brigade was formed in line of battalion columns for dress parade. Major Irwin, assistant adjutant-general, formed the line, opened the ranks, etc., and turned over the command to Brigadier-General Meserole, who gave a few orders and then dismissed the parade. The band of the Twenty-third acted as brigade band. After the dismissal of the parade the regiments were marched to the cars, which transported them to their respective armories, where they were dismissed. The following are a few remarks on the appearance of the various regiments:

Twenty-third Regiment.—The Twenty-third made a very fine appearance during the entire day, the steadiness of the men when on the march or at a halt being noticeable. The regiment has made a decided improvement in this particular, of late. This regiment carried off the palm of the brigade, both in appearance and correctness of maneuver. Colonel Ward is doing very well with the regiment since his promotion. Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham was present for the first time as a field officer. Lieutenant Manning, the acting adjutant, was well mounted on a fine limbed horse, and is one of the few infantry adjutants in the State service who is also a good rider. The Twenty-third paraded with ten companies of twelve files each, and never made a better appearance than on last Tuesday.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Colonel David E. Austin was in command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Geary and Major Rogers were also present. The Forty-seventh paraded with eight companies of twelve files. This regiment and the Twenty-third paraded in grey fatigue uniform, with white gloves, and looked very much alike. The men of the Forty-seventh were not as steady as usual. During the dress parade, a man in the front rank of the Second Company in line, while the music was beating off, took out his handkerchief and blew his nose, and his example was followed by several others in the other divisions. The officers of the second division also did not remain in their positions. When the ranks were opened, the officers of this regiment were slow in coming out. These irregularities were somewhat surprising in this regiment, which generally does so well. In the other parts of the drill, the Forty-seventh acquitted itself in a highly creditable manner.

Fifty-sixth Regiment.—If this command does not recruit its ranks, it should not continue to be called a regiment. The turn-out on Tuesday numbered, all told, about one hundred men. The white belts which have lately been made a part of the uniform, set it off nicely, but this was the chief point of merit in the regiment, as neither its officers nor men appeared to be well posted.

Howitzer Battery.—This battery appeared in its new grey uniform with red trimmings, and made a very fine appearance. Captain Ira L. Beebe was in command, and is evidently well instructed in his duties. This battery, in case of any municipal trouble, would prove very effective, and it is to be hoped that it will shortly be increased to six instead of four guns, its present armament. The jackets of most of the men need to be fitted carefully to their forms, as many of them are not now large enough to fill their shell jackets.

INSPECTION OF FIRST BRIGADE.—Our correspondent "Line," in the last issue of the JOURNAL, makes a mistake in attributing to Brigadier-General Liebenau any responsibility for the ordering of the inspection of all the regiments of First brigade on the same day. General Liebenau knew nothing of the order until after its issue by Brigadier-General Ward, who alone is responsible for the merits and demerits of the order.

INSPECTION OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—The inspection of this organization took place at Tompkins square on Tuesday afternoon, October 19th. Although the regiment should have been on the ground at half-past one o'clock, it did not arrive there until after two, when the regimental line was at once formed for review. Colonel Steinway acted as reviewing officer, and was accompanied by Major John A. Godfrey, the brigade inspector. Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz, who was in command of the regiment, was formerly a field officer of the Garibaldi Guard, but did not appear to be at home in matters of review. He received, however, abundant advice and instruction from both Colonel Steinway and Major Godfrey. Although we are told that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, Colonel Schwartz did not seem to find the advice true, as he did not appear much wiser for all the advice he received. The review, however, was finally commenced, with drums beating and band playing and the men standing at a present. The musical part of the performance was, after a while, stopped until the arrival of the reviewing officer at the right of the line; the troops, however, were left standing at a present, except the company on the left, which managed to come to a curvy. The men did not stand steadily, but appeared to be much interested in tracing the progress of the reviewing officer, which was, perhaps, very natural, but was never-

theless decidedly unmilitary. In passing in review, the band did not wheel on the markers, and all the companies followed its example. The salutes of the commandants of the First and Ninth companies were fair, but those of the rest of the line officers were not good. The band turned out before passing the reviewing officer.

It must be remembered, however, that Colonel Steinway has not yet had an opportunity of getting the regiment into shape, while the fact that the regiment inspected more this year than it did last is decidedly to his credit. If Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz had been better posted, the regiment would have made a better appearance. We forbear from any further or detailed account of such inaccuracies as were noticeable in the inspection, hoping to see a marked improvement in the drill and discipline of the regiment before the close of the season. Last year the Sixth inspected 357 present, 160 absent. The following is an abstract of the return for 1868:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.....	2	1	3
Staff.....	4	2	6
Non-commissioned Staff.....	5	..	5
Band.....	26	..	26
Company A.....	29	18	47
Company B.....	28	16	44
Company C.....	49	3	52
Company D.....	33	7	40
Company E.....	20	24	44
Company F.....	36	37	73
Company H.....	47	24	71
Company I.....	42	9	51
Company K.....	31	6	37
Total.....	373	147	520

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST ARTILLERY.—The inspection of the regiments of the Second brigade commenced on Thursday with the First Artillery, Colonel D. W. Teller commanding. The time for the inspection was at first set at 11½ o'clock A. M., but this was afterward changed to 1½ o'clock, in the case of each of the regiments of the brigade. As it costs about \$1,200 for horses alone, whenever this regiment parades mounted, it has been customary of late, and very justly so too, to order it out dismounted for all parades, inspections, etc. The regiment is a large one, and is variable in its appearance, owing to a variety of circumstances. On Thursday the First looked very well, but its good appearance was somewhat marred by the fact, that while a majority of the batteries wore the artillery dress hats, three of the smaller batteries appeared without them, thus attracting more particular attention to the slowness of their turn out.

The inspection was preceded by a review by Brigadier-General Liebenau, accompanied by Major John A. Godfrey, the brigade inspector. The ceremony was gone through with in good style, but many of the men did not stand steady, or keep their heads to the front. In marching in review the fronts were well preserved; but the salutes of most of the officers were neither elegant nor correct. At the close of the review the regiment was mustered and inspected by Major Godfrey. It will be seen from the subjoined return that Battery K, one of the youngest organizations in the regiment, mustered with its full strength present, lacking three privates.

Brigadier-General Louis Burger and staff came on the ground during the muster, and at its conclusion the general reviewed the regiment. This review was better than its predecessor; but the salutes of the line officers were as bad as ever. The returns show that this regiment inspected exactly the same number present this year as it did last, exclusive of the band, viz, 530.

The following is the return of the inspection for 1868:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	9	..	9
Non-Commissioned Staff.....	5	..	5
Band.....	16	..	16
Battery A.....	18	32	50
Battery B.....	91	9	100
Battery C.....	95	6	101
Battery D.....	39	14	53
Battery E.....	..	..	..
Battery F.....	39	17	56
Battery G.....	38	22	60
Battery H.....	66	13	79
Battery I.....	39	31	70
Battery K.....	81	3	84
Total.....	546	147	693

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The exempt members of this regiment propose forming a Veteran Association, and will hold a meeting at the armory on next Saturday evening for the purpose of adopting by-laws and otherwise perfecting an organization. Those veteran associations have a good influence on the active members of the regiment, and we shall be glad to see the present effort succeed.

We are informed that a grey dress uniform will shortly be adopted somewhat similar to that now worn by the Seventh, scarlet trimming being substituted for black.

Lieutenant Carmichael, of Company B, has resigned. An election for major of this regiment will be held at the armory on Tuesday evening, October 27th. We have had an opportunity of examining a copy of the muster roll of the field and staff of this regiment, which we are happy to say reflects much credit upon Adjutant C. H. Patrick.

INSPECTION OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.—The annual inspection of this regiment took place at Tompkins square, on Friday afternoon, October 16th, at half-past 1 o'clock. Brigadier-General Liebenau, acting assistant inspector-general, and Major John A. Godfrey, the brigade inspector, were on the ground at the appointed time, but it was after two o'clock before the regiment made its appearance. Brevet Brigadier-General Bendix was in command, and Brevet Colonel Beattie was also present, and the regimental band and drum corps were in attendance. The major of this regiment, who was present to witness the inspection, in citizen's clothes, occupies rather an anomalous military position, as he has been expelled from its Board of officers although he still holds his position.

The regimental line was formed on the east side of the square and the inspection was preceded by a review by Brigadier-General Liebenau, accompanied by Major Godfrey, the brigade inspector. The review was well gone through with and in passing in review the distances were well preserved and the marching was good. The field officers made good salutes, but the line officers did not exhibit much familiarity with the use of the sword as a means of saluting. One lieutenant neglected to salute altogether, and several officers recovered their swords before passing the reviewing officer. The formation of the line at the close of the review was done with but little dressing, showing that the distances had been well preserved. Brigadier-General Burger, commanding the Second Brigade, and staff were present during the review. There was a noticeable lack of uniformity in the dress of the brigade staff officers as while one of them appeared in full dress and another in fatigue uniform, the remainder wore the full dress hat, but no epaulets. At the conclusion of the inspection and muster the regiment was reviewed by Brigadier-General Burger. This review was much like its predecessor except that the distances were not as well preserved in the second case as in the

first. The non-commissioned staff officers of this regiment were noticeable for their fine soldierly appearance. The acting adjutant of the regiment also acted as major. This was irregular and unnecessary. The senior captain should assist the field officers whenever such assistance is required. The regiment was consolidated into five commands in the day of inspection. In 1867 the Third inspected 213 present, 228 absent, 441 total. The following is the return for 1868:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	7	1	8
Non-commissioned Staff.....	7	..	7
Band.....	14	..	14
Company A.....	..	..	..
Company B.....	11	11	22
Company C.....	22	14	36
Company D.....	26	11	47
Company E.....	24	36	60
Company F.....	..	..	..
Company G.....	18	12	30
Company I.....	50	24	74
Company K.....	28	12	40
Company H.....	..	..	..
Total.....	197	91	318

INSPECTION FIFTH REGIMENT.—The forenoon of Monday, Oct. 19th, the day appointed for the inspection of the Fifth regiment, did not look very propitious for a military parade, but it cleared up, nevertheless, in the afternoon, and the Jefferson Guard not only made a good show, but also inspected a larger number present than any regiment of the division so far, not excepting the Seventh, although that regiment has more men on its rolls. We have spoken of the weather in connection with the Fifth; but anybody who witnessed the parade of this regiment on the occasion of its last anniversary, will readily believe that rain or shine makes but little difference to the gallant Teutons, who fear not wind or weather. However, they had a good afternoon, after all, and a fine show the regiment made. Colonel Anton Meyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand, and Major Seebach were all present, and the entire staff, even including the chaplain, who, by the by, is the first chaplain we have seen at inspection this fall.

Brigadier-General Liebenau was present in fatigue uniform, and reviewed the regiment immediately after its formation. Brigadier-General Burger, the brigade commander, was also present to take a look at his old command, accompanied by the members of his staff in full uniform. The regiment made a handsome appearance, both in line and in passing in review. The salutes of the field officers were good, the captain commanding the first company in line making the best salute of the line officers. The salutes of several of the officers were not well timed or executed. The company distances were well preserved. After the review the regiment was inspected and mustered by Major Godfrey. It was a noticeable fact that during the entire inspection the men remained near their company stacks of muskets, and that there was no smoking on the part of either officers or men, as is usually the case on these occasions, for which the regiment deserves great credit. It is to be regretted that this fine regiment has not yet been supplied with overcoats, and it is desirable, if any more clothing is issued by the State, that this want on the part of the Fifth should be supplied. Before marching to its armory, the honors of a marching salute were paid to Brigadier-General Burger, at his residence in Amity street. This is the first regiment of the division which has been yet inspected which shows an increase upon the returns of last year, which, in this case, were 538 present, 231 absent; total, 769. The following is an abstract of the returns for 1868:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	10	..	10
Band.....	24	..	24
Company A.....	95	20	115
Company B.....	84	15	99
Company C.....	72	8	80
Company D.....	60	14	74
Company E.....	60	16	76
Company F.....	72	11	83
Company G.....	59	21	80
Company H.....	72	15	87
Company I.....	57	19	76
Company K.....	56	3	59
Total.....	728	147	875

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—In accordance with General Orders No. 9 current series from brigade headquarters, this regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, field and staff mounted, for review and inspection, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. Assembly at 1 P. M., first sergeants' call at 1:15 P. M., adjutant's call at 1:30 P. M.

The commanding officers of Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, will detail one corporal each as color guard; and of Companies B and I, one corporal each to act as markers. The non-commissioned staff, field music, band and details, will report to the adjutant in the large drill room, at 12:55 P. M. Special attention is called to General Orders No. 21, current series, from general headquarters.

The following-named men, members of Company B, having been expelled from their company, by a vote thereof, three-fifths of the members being present, for habitual neglect of duty, non-payment of fines and infraction of company by-laws, the action of the company is approved and confirmed: Privates, Thomas L. Clark; Thomas Quinlan, 155 East Fifty-third street; William N. Burgess, 39 Pearl street; Walter N. Cogger, Newark, N. J., and Charles J. Stuart, 327 West Thirty-fifth street, are hereby dishonorably dismissed from the Twenty-second regiment, and the National Guard of the State of New York; their certificates of membership will be surrendered and cancelled, and their names handed in to the commissioner of Jurors.

The Board of officers of the Twenty-second regiment have determined to present a prize to the company which shall be found at the end of the present season to be the best drilled in the regiment. The details of the presentation have not been settled, but it will probably be awarded by the decision of the field officers, at a public competition between the best companies.

Drills by wing of this regiment took place on the evenings of the 12th and 15th inst. On both occasions Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey was in command, and was assisted by Major Porter and Adjutant Ward. There were five companies present at the drill of the right wing, and sixteen files and four companies of sixteen and a half files at the drill of the left wing. The forms of review and inspection were gone through with at both wings preparatory to the annual inspection next week, and we therefore expect everything done up in proper style on the 28th inst. The presentation of the elaborate piece of silverware purchased with the money donated to the regiment by the ladies at Long Branch will take place at the armory the first week in December, when a promenade concert will be given. S. R. Brewster, Esq., Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania, will make the presentation.

The committee on uniforms will meet next week at the armory

in regard to the adoption of a full dress uniform. Two samples will be presented to the company: one consisting of rifle frock coat, of dark blue, gold trimmings; pants light blue, with dark blue stripe. The other sample consists of a cadet coat of blue cloth, instead of grey, like West Point Cadets.

EXCURSION OF COMPANIES F AND K, TWELFTH REGIMENT.—On Tuesday evening, October 16th, Companies F and K, of the Twelfth regiment, left New York in the steamer *Elm City* on an excursion to New Haven. The companies on this occasion paraded about 100 strong, including the regimental band and a drum corps of eight pieces, and were under the command of Captain Milnor Imlay. The following officers accompanied the excursion: Lieutenant Whitenack (Company K), acting adjutant; Captain Fahnestock and Lieutenant Donald, Company K, and Lieutenant Victor Herb and Lieutenant Healey, of Company F. The steamer left the wharf foot of Peck slip at 11 o'clock P. M., arriving at her destination at about 5 o'clock A. M. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a delegation, consisting of Lieutenant Pardee, and several members of Company E, Second Connecticut, came on board the steamer and gave the excursionists an informal but hearty welcome.

At about 7 o'clock the battalion of the Twelfth formed on the steamboat wharf, and marched to the armory of the Light Guard (Company E), Second Connecticut, where they stacked their arms. The men were then dismissed, and proceeded to the Tontine Hotel for breakfast, making this hotel their headquarters during their stay in the city. The weather not proving propitious the parade was postponed until the afternoon. It was some considerable time after the appointed time before the escorting companies made their appearance. When they finally did arrive at Chapel street, where the companies of the Twelfth were drawn up, the usual formalities were gone through with; after which the march was at once commenced. The column was composed of the officers of the staff of General Russell, commanding Connecticut National Guard, a delegation of the officers of the Second Connecticut Infantry; a squadron of the Governor's Guard in column of platoons, Major Merwin commanding; four companies of the Second Connecticut Infantry, Major S. R. Smith commanding, and finally the battalion of the Twelfth regiment.

The Governor's Guard is uniformed in grey, and was on this occasion accompanied by their band. The appearance of this body of mounted men was highly creditable, and will compare favorably with any of our New York Cavalry. The infantry was preceded by Felebury's band, the Sarsfield Guard, Captain Joseph H. Keefe, having the right of the line. This company paraded in single rank, and made a fine appearance, wearing a full dress uniform, similar to that recently adopted by the Ninth New York National Guard, which has been presented to the Guard by the citizens of New Haven. The second company in line also paraded in single rank, but, with the rest of the regiment, wore the ordinary State uniform. The members of this Second company were not well instructed in marching in unison, and were frequently considerably out of step. The rest of the companies paraded in two ranks, and marched well.

Upon their arrival at "The Green," the troops were reviewed by Governor English, Mayor Sperry, and several members of the Governor's staff and other officials, all in citizens' clothes. Major Smith was in command at the review, which was creditably gone through with, although the major made one or two mistakes. At the conclusion of the review they made a somewhat extended march through the principal streets of the city. At the review and on the march the companies of the Twelfth made a very good appearance, excelling in their marching, etc., most of the Connecticut infantry which paraded with them. At the conclusion of the march a dress parade was gone through with, the ceremony being concluded with a prayer by the chaplain of the Second Connecticut.

In the evening a promenade concert was given at Music Hall by the band of the Twelfth regiment, under the leadership of Bandmaster Otto. Although this concert was given for the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum of New Haven, the attendance was not as large as was expected. Governor English, however, and staff, Mayor Sperry and other officials, were present, and the concert, as well as the hop which followed it, were highly enjoyable. The following day, Thursday, was not favorable for a grand excursion to Sabin Rock, and it was accordingly postponed, although quite a number of the Twelfth visited the Rock in the afternoon, and had a pleasant time there. In the evening the battalion of the Twelfth, under the escort of the Light Guard and the Sarsfield Guard, proceeded to the steamboat *Continental*, stopping on their way to sojourn Governor English, who acknowledged the compliment by a short speech.

The trip home was without incident. The excursionists arrived in New York on Friday morning. The members of the Light Guard and the Sarsfield Guard did all in their power to make the visit of the battalion to New Haven a pleasant one. The men of the Twelfth behaved themselves with great propriety and decorum. Several portions of the original programme were not carried out but the excursion was, nevertheless, a very pleasant affair. We should not omit to mention that the proprietor of the Tontine evidently knows how to keep a hotel.

COMPANY G, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant James H. Ingersoll, of this company, has been appointed commissary on the staff of Colonel Clark, with the rank of first lieutenant. An election to fill the vacancy caused by this promotion was held on Monday evening, October 19th, Major C. H. Meday presiding. The candidates for the position were Sergeants Meacham and Williamson. The balloting resulted in the choice of Sergeant George G. Meacham to be second lieutenant, by a vote of 27 to 16.

Lieutenant Meacham joined this company in June, 1857, and has been an active member of it ever since. In 1862, while the regiment was in Baltimore, he received a warrant, which he has held up to the date of his promotion. He bears a good reputation, both in the company and regiment, as a soldier and a disciplinarian, and his promotion will add a working member to the board of officers of the Seventh.

COMPANY A, FIFTH REGIMENT.—The invitation and opening ball of this company will take place at the regimental armory, Hester street, on Tuesday evening, October 27th. A good time may be expected.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Postley, commanding this brigade, on the 14th instant issued the following order: In compliance with directions from Acting Assistant Inspector-General Liebmann, the parade orders to assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. this 14th inst., is hereby countermanded.

Full uniforms (dismounted) parades for inspections and reviews, will transpire at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, as follows, viz.: First regiment Cavalry, October 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Third regiment Cavalry, October 22d inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Battalion Washington Greys Cavalry, October 19th at 7 o'clock P. M.

In conformity with section 153, Military Code the brigade staff officers will attend all of such parades in full uniforms.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NINTH INFANTRY, BOSTON.—This regiment, about 300 strong, had a field-day at Riverside Park, four miles from Boston, on Wednesday, 14th inst. Colonel P. A. O'Connell was in command. In the afternoon the annual competitive drill occurred. There were three prizes: the champion color, one gold and one silver gorget. The judges were Captain Bolster, judge-advocate First brigade, and Captain Brown, Company I, Seventh Infantry, with Captain Fluke, Company A, Seventh Infantry, as referee, a thorough inspection of dress, arms and equipments was made in the forenoon by the judges and the result of said inspection taken into consideration in the award of prizes.

Six companies contended—A, D, F, G, H and I. Only two (G and I) made a respectable bid for either the first or second prize. Company G has really made rapid improvement since last June, and on this occasion doubtless astonished those present by the drill exhibited. The company appeared the neatest of any on the field. For reasons sound and proper, the champion color was awarded to Company I, Captain Finan, and the second prize, the gold gorget, to Company G, Lieutenant McElroy. The third prize, a silver gorget, was awarded to Company A, Captain Teaffe.

Companies A, D, F and H, were not drilled in many movements and but a small portion of the manual of arms. All of the officers in command of these companies displayed a lamentable lack of tactical knowledge. Schools of theoretical instruction are much needed in Boston regiments in connection with more attention to practical drill. The regiment returned to Boston late in the afternoon.

FIRST COMPANY CADETS, BOSTON.—Notwithstanding a north-east rain storm prevailing on Monday, 19th inst., this corps made a street parade in the afternoon and partook of an anniversary dinner in the evening. The regular enlisted men paraded in the new uniform and five members in the old blue uniform. Quoting the words of a member whom we met late in the evening, the dinner was a "reg'lar stunner."

SEVENTH INFANTRY, BOSTON.—The 70th anniversary of the Boston Light Infantry, was celebrated Monday, 19th inst., by a parade of the regiment, jointly with a large number of past members, who were in citizens' dress. The regiment mustered 175 men and Colonel D. G. Handy was in command. Considerable trouble was experienced by the adjutant in equalizing the companies, some officers more egotistic than wise, counselling their men not to be detailed, and insisting upon spoiling the appearance of the entire regiment for the sake of marching in front of the fullest command. After a short march the column proceeded to the common for a competitive drill between the companies for the "Tiger" medal, held during the past year by Company E. The rain interfered with the success of the drill, preventing many spectators from being present and dampening the ardor of the contestants. The judges were ex-Captain Alden, formerly First Infantry and Captain Bolster, First brigade staff, with Captain Finan, Ninth Infantry, as referee. Company E, Captain Hallgreen, commenced the drill but did not do as well as in the drill-room. Bad luck and a few indistinct commands from the captain, spoiled the even chances; the company had to win. Company D, Captain Spaulding, then made an offer which was very creditable, but disappointed their friends by not executing more than they did. The next and last company was I, Captain Brown, who won the coveted prize. Company E drilled a second time, when they did well, and Company I also a second time for a few minutes.

We are not aware of the method of arriving at a decision adopted by the judges, but the following was our own:

	Standard.	Co. D.	Co. E.	Co. I.
Set up.....	5	3	3	3
Dress, etc.....	5	5	5	5
Manual.....	10	3	5	8
Loadings and firings.....	10	..	4	6
Company movements.....	20	8	10	15
Total.....	50	19	27	37

No company was perfection and consequently not up to the standard. There were no movements by the left; no oblique alignments; no oblique marching from a halt; but one (by Company E), right or left front into line; no breaking fours to the rear; no movements by two except right and left by twos and no movements in single rank. The manual also was not complete. A complete drill in the school of the company has never been witnessed on Boston Common and we do hope that at the next company competitive drill the judges will so arrange matters that such a drill can be seen.

In the evening there was a social set down in the regimental armory; and several interesting historical speeches made by past members. The best speech, of the sharp, rattling Young America kind, was made by Captain Finan when announcing the judge's decision. Company E, gave the victors six hearty cheers that did them credit. There is not the slightest possible ground for any person to "growl" over the result of this drill. May the 71st anniversary be as successful as the 70th and the weather pleasant.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1868.
The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending October 17th:

SECOND DIVISION.
Charles H. Hunter, major and aide-de-camp, with rank September 23d. Original appointment.

SECOND BRIGADE.
Herman F. Bauer, quartermaster, with rank September 1st, vice S. E. Morse, Jr., promoted engineer.

NINTH BRIGADE.
Officers' rank October 6th.
David A. Teller, ordnance officer, vice W. D. Woodhall, promoted engineer.
Lansing Pruyn, Jr., quartermaster, vice D. A. Teller, appointed ordnance officer.
Charles E. Leland, commissary, vice L. Pruyn, Jr., appointed quartermaster.

THIRTEENTH BRIGADE.
Alonzo Putnam, surgeon, with rank July 20th, vice Geo. E. McDonald, removed from State.

THIRD INFANTRY.
Leonard R. Welles, adjutant, with rank September 1st, vice Corbett, promoted captain.
Isaac B. Tindall, second lieutenant, with rank September 21st, vice K. Smith, promoted.

FOURTH INFANTRY.
Robert P. Robins, captain, with rank June 8th, vice Geo. D. Mott, promoted major.
William K. Evans, captain, with rank June 11th, vice F. J. Steers, resigned.
John Hock, first lieutenant, with rank June 8th, vice R. P. Robins, promoted.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Benjamin Parr, second lieutenant, with rank September 12th, vice L. G. Woodhouse, resigned.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Edward Gensel, captain, with rank October 16th, vice Louis Knittel, resigned.
Charles E. Richter, first lieutenant, with rank October 16th, vice Gensel, promoted.
Charles Vogel, second lieutenant, with rank October 16th, vice Richter, promoted.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

David A. Mable, first lieutenant, with rank September 16th, vice R. M. Hines, resigned.
Wm. H. Tice, second lieutenant, with rank September 16th, vice David A. Mable, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Charles H. Dauchy, quartermaster, with rank October 6th, vice Geo. D. Smith, resigned.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

New company organized, officers' rank October 2d.
James M. Sigourney, captain.
David James, first lieutenant.
Charles A. Sigourney, second lieutenant.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Theodore M. Barber, captain, with rank September 18th, vice John W. Sherman, resigned.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Alfred Lyth, second lieutenant, with rank September 24th, vice O. F. Richards, promoted.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Henry Hutchinson, first lieutenant, with rank August 20th, original vacancy.
Alexander Croall, second lieutenant, with rank August 20th, original vacancy.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.

Henry T. Allen, first lieutenant and aide-de-camp, with rank September 23, 1868, original appointment.

THIRD CAVALRY.

John Dilger, captain, with rank August 13th, vice Sauer, promoted major.
Philip Munkenberg, second lieutenant, with rank August 14th, vice John Dilger, promoted.
Joseph Hafner, surgeon, with rank January 16, 1868, vice Mark Blumenthal, resigned.

BATTALION WASHINGTON GREYS.

Edward H. Kent, major, with rank August 31, 1868, vice S. E. Swift, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Major and Engineer Richard F. Butt, October 16th.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain William H. Irving, October 15th.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Captain Turner Macan, October 14th.

Commissary John G. Gillespie, October 15th.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Captain Charles Berth, October 14th.

Captain Louis Knittel, October 15th.

Second Lieutenant John H. Wessel, October 14th.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Frost, October 16th.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Major Wm. Oscar Roome, October 14th.

First Lieutenant J. M. Carmichael, October 14th.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant M. J. Maloney, October 16th.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George H. Stewart, October 15th.

Second Lieutenant Wm. MacKenzie, October 14th.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Wm. Rockford, October 15th.

BATTERY B, TENTH BRIGADE.

Second Lieutenant Frederick P. Edmans, October 12th.

LETTER FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL CROOKE.

BROOKLYN, October 12, 1868.

To the Proprietors of the Army and Navy Journal.

It is a late number of your paper, in an article headed "National Guard, the Second Division Major-Generalship," this sentence occurs in relation to myself, "The general accompanied his brigade to Pennsylvania in 1863, but the military blunders he there committed formed the staple jokes of many camp-fires." This is a statement, which if true, can be easily proved.

If false, the person who would make such a charge without reasonable grounds of belief or proof, needs no classification as to his proper character.

I require you to contradict the statement in the next issue of your paper, unless you prefer to take the responsibility of the publication. I claim that you are not justified in publishing defamatory opinions of me at any time, and more especially at this time, while threatening me in the same publication with court-martial, trial and punishment.

The obvious affect of such publications must be, to prejudice me in the judgment of those unacquainted with me, with my defamer, or with the merits of the controversy. Very respectfully,
PHILIP S. CROOKE.

As we have the best disposition in the world to do full justice to General Crooke, we regret that he should fall in his letter to state distinctly what portion of the quoted statement he wishes us to contradict. The assertion which he asks us to correct is—"The general accompanied his brigade to Pennsylvania in 1863, but the military blunders he there committed formed the staple jokes of many camp-fires." Now General Crooke is of course the best authority on a personal statement of this character; and accordingly, as the general desires it, we add with great pleasure, on his own authority, that he did not accompany his brigade to Pennsylvania in 1863, and the blunders he there committed did not form the staple jokes of many camp-fires.—[EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

COURT-MARTIAL FOR THE TRIAL OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CROOKE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 16, 1868.

Special Orders No. 229.

A GENERAL Court-martial will convene at the State Arsenal in the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 29th day of October, 1868, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brigadier-General Philip S. Crooke, Fifth brigade Second division, National Guard S. N. Y.: Detail for the Court, Major-General Theodore B. Gates, Fifth division, National Guard; Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, First Cavalry brigade, National Guard; Brigadier-General David M. Woodhull, Ninth brigade, National Guard; Colonel Emmons Clark, Seventh regiment Third brigade, National Guard; Colonel John Ward, Jr., Twelfth regiment First brigade, National Guard. Major George B. Schieffelin, judge-advocate on the staff of the commanding officer of the First brigade, First division, National Guard, is appointed judge-advocate of the Court.

The Court will sit without reference to hours, and will adjourn from time to time, as the occasion may require.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant General
BRADLEY MARTIN, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATTALION WASHINGTON GREY CAVALRY.—The inspection of this battalion took place at the State Arsenal on Monday evening, the 19th inst. Major E. H. Kent was in command; and Brigadier-General Brooke Postley and his entire staff were present. Major William Tweed, Jr., was the inspecting officer, and reviewed the battalion before the inspection. The review was gone through with in good shape, and was creditable to both commanding officer and men. After the review the command was inspected, the whole number present being 113. Squadron C was under the command of First Lieutenant J. L. Halstead, Captain Henry M. Collyer, its commanding officer, being in arrest for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. We have always considered the captain a good soldier, but he has recently exhibited a surprising lack of knowledge of the duties of his position. The captain should remember that the first duty of a soldier is to obey.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers of this battalion will be held on the 28th inst., when the "bill of dress" will be discussed.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, October 19th. The men appeared in their new uniform, and consequently made a very handsome and soldierly appearance. Major David J. Dean was the inspecting officer, and Brigadier-General Liebmann was also present and reviewed the regiment. The review given to the general was very handsomely gone through with, although Brevet Major-General Jourdan omitted to present the battalion at its close. The Thirteenth is doing remarkably well this season, and is the only regiment in the State, except the Sixth, which has this fall been inspected in its new full dress uniform. The number present this year is only seventeen less than last year, although there has been an entire change in uniform recently. The returns for this year show the following members present: Field and staff, 8; non-commissioned staff and band, 35; Company A, 38; Company B, 36; Company C, 36; Company D, 30; Company E, 16; Company F, 30; Company G, 37; Company H, 52; Company I, 42; Company K, 30.

NOTE.—We are compelled, from want of space, to defer the publication of several inspections which should appear in this issue. Other interesting matters are necessarily deferred.

CAN ANY ONE BEAT THIS?

OLD SAYBROOK, Conn., Sept. 23, 1863.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to say that I have in my family a "Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine" that has been in almost daily use for the past ten years, and not a thing has ever been done to it in way of repairing; not a screw loose, or any part of it out of order in all that time. It has been used in making coats, vests, and pants, of the thickest of woollen goods, besides doing all kinds of family sewing, and is now, this day, the best machine for work I ever saw.

Can any one beat this?

Respectfully, GILBERT PRATT.

Any one who can beat this (and we think many can) will please address

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GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARRIED.

PARKER-YORKE.—In St. John's Church, Salem, N. J., October 15th, by the Rev. William A. Holbrook, Dr. J. B. PARKER, U. S. Navy, to MAGGIE J., daughter of Hon. S. Jones Yorke.

HONEY-EDWARDS.—At St. John's Church, Montgomery, Ala., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Ticknor, D. D., Captain SAMUEL ROBERTSON HONEY, Thirty-third Infantry, to MARY, daughter of A. Edwards, Esq., of Montgomery. No cards.

MILLS-CASSELL.—By Rev. Wm. M. Baker, October 13th, at the residence, in Zanesville, Ohio, of Mr. Wm. Cassell, the father of the bride, ANSON MILLS, Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, to Miss HANNAH M. CASSELL.

JESSEN-SHALER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 346 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, October 14th, by the Rev. Dr. Hastings, CARL JESSEN and CAMILLA J., eldest daughter of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

NESBITT-NICHOLS.—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, T. F. Allen, Esq., Nyack, N. Y., by the Rev. N. Marvin, D. D., W. B. NESBITT, U. S. A., and Eva L., daughter of L. Nichols, Esq.

DIED.

HESS.—At Washington, D. C., October 19, 1868, BERTHA, aged one year, only daughter of Brevet Captain Frank W. Hess, First Lieutenant Twenty-ninth Infantry.

KINGSBURY.—In Jeffersonville, Ind., Monday, October 12, 1868, KATE KINGSBURY, youngest daughter of Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Forty-third Infantry, and Sallie E., his wife.

MICHIE.—At West Point, N. Y., at 5 A. M., Thursday, Oct. 15th, JOHN MICHIE, aged 7 months and 15 days, infant son of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter S. and Marie L. Michie.

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